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DECISION ON NEUTRON BOMB PRODUCTION CRITICIZED

LD122010 Moscow TASS in English 1640 GMT 12 Jun 81

[TASS political news analyst Vladimir Serov]

[Text] Moscow, 12 Jun, TASS--The House of Representatives of U.S. Congress has rejected by a majority of votes an amendment proposing to prohibit the Department of Energy to pursue activities to develop and produce neutron weapons. By rejecting the amendment, the House of Representatives approved a draft bill providing for increased appropriations for the military programme of the Department of Energy by 1.1 billion dollars over the budget of the current fiscal year.

This decision by the U.S. legislators in effect boils down to authorizing intensified activities to develop and produce neutron weapons, activities which actually continued uninterrupted in recent years despite the statement by former U.S. President Carter about "halting" the production of those weapons.

It will be recalled that Washington's attempts to impose this barbarous weapon of mass annihilation upon its NATO partners caused in 1977-1978 a storm of indignation in Western Europe. The then Federal Secretary of the Social-Democratic Party of Germany Egon Bahr justly stated that the United States is turning the scale of values upside down. In other words, the aim is to keep intact material values while man is regarded as something of secondary importance. At that time, Egon Bahr sarcastically stated that the progress achieved meant that it was easier to remove corpses than to clear the rubble of the destroyed cities and factories.

In trying to dampen the protests, Carter during his term of office promised to "postpone the production" of neutron weapons. In the meantime, however, the Pentagon and the military industrial complex of the United States pursued their aim on the sly.

The Reagan administration which adopted the course of trying to reach military superiority, of an unchecked build-up of armaments and transforming Western Europe into a potential theatre for a limited nuclear war planned by them, decided to ignore the protests of the public and to throw away the propaganda camouflage. For a beginning, the new Pentagon chief Caspar Weinberger said he supported the creation of neutron warheads. And quite recently the Department of Energy, which despite its name engages in the production of means of mass destruction, reported that it had already embarked on the production of new, neutron warheads for the "Lance" missiles. And now the House of Representatives increases appropriations for the production of these weapons which the United States intends to deploy in Western Europe and which are intended for annihilating people on a massive scale.

This is a dangerous and adventurist course!

U.S. PLAN FOR EUROMISSILES DEPLOYMENT SCORED

LD122320 Moscow TASS in English 2000 GMT 12 Jun 81

[TASS news analyst Yuriy Borisov: "A Threat to European Security"]

[Text] Moscow, 12 Jun, TASS--The Supreme Commander of the Allied NATO Forces in Europe, the American General Rogers, made sharp attacks on the participants in the massive manifestations in countries of Western Europe against Washington's course of building up nuclear armaments on the European Continent. In an interview with the U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT, the general said he was highly concerned over the current situation and in a preemptory manner demanded that the leaders of the states of Western Europe convince the peoples of their countries that their freedom is being seriously threatened.

The fact is the European peoples are already well aware of this. The thing is, however, that General Rogers and the peoples of Europe have different notions of the danger looming over them.

People in Western Europe are now speaking with a mounting concern about a "Europisation of the nuclear risk." What is at issue is the intention on the part of the United States to make the European Continent shoulder the whole risk involved in a possible nuclear conflict while keeping aloof themselves. It is not fortuitous that in the Pentagon's parlance Europe amounts to no more than "a future chief theatre of military operations."

The main link in the series of U.S. military preparations in Western Europe is the intention to deploy at all costs about 600 medium-range nuclear missiles--Pershing II and cruise missiles here. This plan, if implemented, would make Western Europe a giant launching pad for U.S. nuclear missiles trained on the Soviet Union and other socialist countries.

The bulk of U.S. nuclear missiles is, in the Pentagon's plans, to be deployed on the territory of the Federal Republic of Germany. And this means that a real danger is being created that a war may again be launched from German soil against other peoples, this time a nuclear war.

That is why one wonders all the more over the circumstance that in the capitals of a number of West European states this danger is clearly underestimated. As to Bonn, it has now become the chief proponent of the need for a strict observance of the NATO decision on deploying in Western Europe U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles. And it is precisely the present FRG Chancellor Schmidt who said that Europe cannot be defended by a resort to nuclear weapons, it can only be destroyed by them. At present, however, Bonn prefers to conveniently overlook this statement.

The leaders of the FRG Government are resorting to extreme measures in order to blunt the mass actions in the country, including in their own parties, against the deployment of U.S. nuclear missiles in Western Europe. Chancellor Schmidt and Foreign Minister Genscher threaten resignation and disbanding of the present ruling coalition if their parties refuse to support the NATO decision on "rearmament."

In the meantime, however, the movement of protest in the FRG against the country's territory being transformed into a missile-nuclear testing ground for the Pentagon is gathering momentum. Over 800,000 FRG citizens have already signed the Krefeld appeal which rejects the plans to station U.S. nuclear missiles in Western Europe.

The task of primary importance for the present lies in rescuing the peoples of Europe from the threat of a nuclear war. With this aim in mind, the Soviet Union has come up with a number of important peace initiatives. It has proposed to embark without delay on negotiations to limit and reduce nuclear missile armaments in Europe on the basis of a balance of forces, and of the observance of the principles of equality and equal security.

MOTIVES BEHIND FRG EUROMISSILES POLICY QUESTIONED

LD111041 Moscow TRUD in Russian 2 Jun 81 p 1

[From the "International Review" by E. Alekseyev: "Bonn Falls In With Washington"--first paragraph is reader's letter]

[Text] [Question] I have very recent memories of West Germany's leaders' advocating normal relations with our country, but am I right in thinking that they have now gone right over to the U.S. positions and are supporting its arms race policy, which poses a threat to peace? [Signed] V. Shelekhov, No 94 construction administration assembly team leader, Krasnoyarsk.

[Answer] Unfortunately the facts indicate precisely this. The discrepancy between the FRG leaders' recent statements that they wish to continue detente, dialogue and the search for ways to solve the problems of reducing arms and their concrete actions is constantly increasing at this time.

Our press has already assessed in detail the results of the participation of Bonn's representatives at the NATO ruling organs' latest sessions in Rome and Brussels and the results of FRG Chancellor H. Schmidt's Washington visit.

The main results of all this are that Bonn has reaffirmed its willingness to allow new U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles to be deployed on its territory, endorsed the Washington line of further intensifying the arms race and to all intents and purposes followed its U.S. senior partner onto the path of heightening international tension.

Such a rapidly progressing metamorphosis is causing embarrassment among some, perplexity among others and mounting protest among still other people, both among the West German public and within the ranks of the parties which make up the ruling coalition. These feelings are understandable. For one thing, the FRG was one of the countries reaping most of the wholesome fruits of detente and for another, by no means everyone in West Germany has forgotten where a policy based on a buildup of military strengthen and relying on force leads.

This explains why such people as, for example, Bundestag Deputy K.-H, Hansen are making themselves heard with increasing insistence among the membership of the FRG's ruling Social Democratic Party. At a Bundestag session he called the FRG Government's rejection of the Soviet proposal for a moratorium "a historic error." He also warned that if the NATO medium-range weapons are actually deployed the Soviet Union is sure to take countermeasures.

One can only add that this is a valid and timely reminder.

According to the distinguised scholar A. (Mekhterskhaymer) 80 percent of all West Germans reject the ominous NATO decisions, which are aimed at turning the country into a U.S. nuclear missile firing ground and which increase the danger of thermonuclear war. In the front ranks of these West Germans are the communists, whose congress, which ended on Sunday, was held under the slogan "Everything in the Cause of Peace."

Concern is also felt by the FRG's neighbors, among whom the "equalization" of the courses of Bonn and Washington raises many questions, such as: Does Bonn imagine that unquestioning support for Washington's hegemonist ambitions and for its line of building up its military power right across the board will ensure the predominance of its own military and political positions in West Europe? Is Bonn not hoping that by accepting more and more U.S. nuclear missiles weapons on FRG territory it will eventually gain an opportunity to have its own finger on the nuclear trigger?

These disquieting questions will be answered not by the FRG leaders' verbal assurances but by their concrete actions.

BALTIC WORKERS MEETING URGES END TO ARMS RACE

LD121541 Moscow TRUD in Russian 3 Jun 81 p 3

["Declaration by 23d Workers Conference of the Baltic Countries, Norway and Iceland"]

[Text] We, workers and trade union members of the Baltic countries, Norway and Iceland, express our satisfaction that, as a result of the struggle of all peace-loving forces in Europe, peace has successfully been preserved for more than 35 years.

At the same time we must note the following:

The NATO decisions on armaments and on deploying medium-range missiles in West Europe and the organization of weapons dumps in Western and northern Europe have dealt a serious blow to detente. The danger of nuclear war is increasing.

In spite of the protests by the millions of peace-loving people in our countries, aggressive and other forces in the United States and NATO have again adopted a course of confrontation.

The arms race policy has again resulted in a further aggravation of the crisis in capitalist countries. Unemployment is increasing, inflation is rising and purchasing power is decreasing. The socialist countries are also being compelled to spend more on armaments when the resources could be used for the good of the peoples.

In the name of the life and future of our peoples we demand:

--A halt to the arms race and a ban on the deployment of the new American medium-range missiles in Europe;

--A ban on the neutron bomb;

--The immediate start of talks on disarmament.

We will make every effort to avert the consequences of the crisis and stop the senseless arms race.

The European countries must be guided in their mutual relations by all the provisions of the Helsinki conference's Final Act. The peoples of Europe expect positive results from the Madrid meeting. Consequently we support all initiatives directed toward the relaxation of tension on the European Continent and primarily:

--The peace proposals advanced by the 26th CPSU Congress;

--The proposals to create a nuclear-free zone in the north of Europe;

--The proposals by communists, socialists, social democrats, and representatives of Christian and other organizations regarding the renewal of talks on disarmament and detente in Europe.

We are in favor of deepening the exchange of opinions on the social and economic aspects of disarmament, of holding a world trade union conference on these questions, and of stepping up trade union's struggle for peace.

We are in solidarity with workers and trade union members who advocate peace, detente and disarmament.

We are in solidarity with workers and trade union members who are waging a struggle to improve working and living conditions and who are against burdening working people with the economic crisis and increased arms production.

We are following with great interest the efforts of the socialist countries' workers and trade union members who are continuing on the course of peace and detente, democracy and the people's well-being.

We advocate that the members of trade unions and their organizations, following anti-fascist and anti-imperialist traditions in the European trade union movement, unite their forces in the struggle to preserve and strengthen peace.

May the cooperation between trade unions of various orientations be fruitful in the interests of our countries' working people.

We, delegates and participants in the 23d workers conference of the Baltic countries, Norway and Iceland, declare that we will make every effort to ensure that our traditional slogan triumphs:

"The Baltic Sea Must Be a Sea of Peace!"

SCIENTISTS URGED TO SPEAK OUT ON NUCLEAR PERIL

LD120905 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Jun 81 p 4

[Article by Acad M. Markov, chairman of the Soviet Pugwash committee of scientists: "Telling the Peoples the Truth About Nuclear War"]

[Text] The Soviet Pugwash committee received the following telegram from Nobel prize-winner Dorothy Hodgkin, president of the Pugwash movement, and Director General M. Kaplan: "We greatly appreciate and welcome Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's call for an international committee of outstanding scientists to be set up to demonstrate the vital need to prevent a nuclear catastrophe. Averting a nuclear catastrophe is the main aim of the Pugwash movement of scientists. We are prepared to step up our efforts in this connection." The recent session of the Pugwash executive committee discussed responsive initiatives in that direction.

The message to Soviet scientists from the leaders of the Pugwash movement shows that Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's proposal, which was made from the 26th CPSU Congress rostrum is widely supported by the world scientific community. The tasks of the proposed committee are broadly in line with the traditions of scientists' public activity. The concern felt by the world of science at the danger looking over mankind because of the creation of mass-destruction weapons was reflected in the well-known Russell-Einstein manifesto, published more than 25 years ago.

"We believe," this document said, "that in the tragic situation facing mankind, scientists must meet for a conference to assess the danger that has arisen as a result of the creation of weapons of mass-destruction." It went on" "We must try to say this in such a way that no camp can accuse us of partiality. Everybody without exception is threatened by the danger, and if the danger is comprehended there is the hope that it may be averted through joint efforts." Finally there came the main idea: "We must learn to think in new terms. We must learn to ask ourselves not what steps must be taken to secure a military victory for the camp to which we belong, for such steps no longer exist, instead we must ask ourselves the following question: What steps can be taken to prevent an armed struggle whose outcome is bound to be catastorphic for all parties involved."

Thousands of scientists on our planet are active participants in the movement for peace and against the nuclear arms race.

But powerful forces have emerged in the capitalist world which are essentially pushing mankind toward an armed struggle fraught with catastrophic consequences. Foremost among these forces is the U.S. military-industrial complex.

In this connection it is interesting to recall that more than 20 years ago U.S. President D. Eisenhower recognized that the existence of the military-industrial complex--a "conjunction of an immense military establishment and a large arms industry," and a new phenomenon in American life at the time--"is fraught with great dangers to society." "Only vigilance and civic awareness can save us from the noose of the huge military-industrial machine." He wrote, "At the end of my time in the White House that is the most serious message I can give to the people of America."

There was once a book by F.J. Cook called "The Warfare State" which made a detailed analysis of the role of the military-industrial complex in the structure of American society. Commenting on the book, the outstanding British scientist B. Russell wrote that it "is one of the most important and horrifying documents I have ever read. Its thesis is that the military-industrial complex has become so powerful in the United States that it dominates the government and at the same time so insane that it is making propaganda for a so-called 'decisive war' against the Soviet state."

The importance of Cook's book was recognized not only by fighters for nuclear disarmament, but also by orthodox physicists such as Blackett, who published an article in an American journal in this connection. He noted that during the campaign preceding the U.S. presidential elections in 1960 it was claimed that there was a "missile gap" in relation to the USSR which, it was supposed, "gave Soviet military might the advantage." As soon as the presidential campaign was over it turned out that no gap had ever existed. I would like to stop at this point and say: "Look! Look! History is repeating itself today! Has history really taught American public opinion nothing?"

"There is only one means of reversing the trend toward preventive war, B. Russell noted. "That means is to convey the truth to the American public. That is a difficult task, since the military-industrial complex to a great extent controls the main new's media."

The remarks cited above give a picture of the might of the U.S. military-industrial complex 20 years ago. What changes have there been in the picture in the 20 years since? Has the United States heeded the warning of "the most serious message" that a U.S. President decided "to give the people of America" as he was leaving his post in the White House? Have the "vigilance and civic awareness" for which he called managed to save the American people "from the noose of the huge military-industrial machine"?

Unfortunately over the last 20 years the conjunction of a state military establishment and a large arms industry has strengthened and improved on a huge scale. This, once a "new phenomenon in American life," has formed a new socioeconomic structure in American society, in which the influence of the military-industrial complex has increased substantially.

The most dangerous trend produced by the military-industrial complex is that its representatives not only tolerate the possibility of nuclear war but are actually putting the implementation of this idea on a real basis by creating the appropriate combat weapons. I refer to the numerous systems of nuclear weapons, the neutron bomb included.

Special note should be taken of the fact that the apologists of the military-industrial complex and nuclear war, alluding to the qualitative improvement in nuclear weapons, are beginning to propagate the idea of a kind of "nuclear pacifism," in particular, they are claiming that the improvement in the accuracy of a nuclear warhead launched from any point on the globe may mean that these weapons are used only against military targets, without harm to civilian targets. Thanks to this, they argue, mass-destruction weapons are becoming more "humane." They are in a hurry to add the "clean" neutron bomb to these "humane weapons of warfare."

It is the scientists' duty to warn manking of this disguising of the god of war as a pacifist. This is indeed a difficult task in view of the influence of the military-industrial complex on the main Western news media. But the world's scientists have no right to shrink from the difficulties of the struggle. They must try to set up an authoritative committee--under UN auspices, maybe--to ensure that their voices reach the international public.

It is the scientists' duty to produce a truthful, detailed document about nuclear war and its consequences. With the aid of facts and figures, including those collected in Hiroshima and Nagasaki, the truth about nuclear war must be conveyed to the broadest circles of the earth's population.

It is the scientists' duty to formulate a new manifesto in the light of the increase in the nuclear peril in recent decades. The document must both reach the desks of the statesmen responsible for the fate of the world and reach the millions of people on our planet. It must persuade everyone of the vital need to fight to avert a nuclear catastrophe.

Defending peace--there is no more important task today for the world's scientists and for all mankind! Their voices must be heeded!

WEEKLY 'INTERNATIONAL OBSERVERS ROUNDTABLE'

LD142242 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0845 GMT 14 Jun 81

["International Observers Roundtable" program with Aleksandr Yevgeniyevich Bovin, IZVESTIYA political observer; Nikolay Vladimirovich Shishlin, writer on international affairs; and Viktor Nikolayevich Levin, all-union radio commentator]

[Text] [Levin] Good morning, esteemed comrade listeners. This week, Moscow was visited by the president of Algeria, Chadli Bendjedid. Soviet-Algerian relations are marked by longstanding friendship, and this visit has given it a new boost. But it was not only--and I should even say, not so much--bilateral relations that were under discussion, but rather questions of defending peace and warding off infringements by imperialist circles upon the freedom, independence and security of peoples. The Soviet-Algerian summit talks took on special resonance in the light of the important new Soviet peace initiatives put forward by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. They deal with measures to turn the Mediterranean into a zone of stable peace and cooperation. These measures include the following questions: Extension to the Mediterranean region of confidence-building measures in the military sphere that have already proved their worth in international practice. Coordinated reudction of armed forces in the region. Withdrawal from the Mediterranean Sea of ships carrying nuclear weapons. Reunification of the deployment of nuclear weapons on the territory of nonnuclear Mediterranean countries. The undertaking by the nuclear powers of an obligation not to use nuclear weapons against any Mediterranean country which does not allow such weapons to be sited on its territory.

Near East Actions Viewed

[Shishlin] These proposals are, of course, now being examined by those to whom they are addressed.

[Levin] The new Soviet peace initiative has received very wide support on the part of peace-loving circles of the public, and been very actively--especially actively, as is natural--supported by the fraternal socialist countries. That is logical because our policy--by which I mean the foreign policy of the socialist states, of the community of socialist states--is directed towards securing the common interests of the socialist community: providing for their security, territorial integrity, ensuring a firm and stable peace.

[Shishlin] Some of these proposals reiterate the already well-known Soviet position aimed at ensuring that the Mediterranean should really be a sea of calm and cooperation--a sea of full and stable relations between the countries of that region. The more so since the Mediterranean itself, as we know, is right next to such a hot and troubled region as the Near East. Here I think this visit by the Algerian president is of interest also in that it continues the active and persistent line of the Soviet Union towards untangling this very complicated knot in international politics.

[Bovin] Which seems to be getting more and more tangled. And now this latest action by Israel, which you all know about, comrades, shows how unstable the situation is there, and how far people in Israeli ruling circles are from any real estimation of political realities, because what happened just does not fit into any framework of international law or of any principles of international dealings among states. Well, you all know the factual side of the matters; I would just like to note one or two nuances, as it were. There is the emergency statement by the Israeli Government--a document remarkable for its impudence. This contains the grounds adduced by Israel to justify its action. To begin with, the statement says: We found out that the purpose of the reactor--despite the camouflage--was to produce atomic bombs, and that the target of such bombs would have been Israel. Well, then it goes on to say that it was necessary to bomb the reactor now, before it was loaded with nuclear fuel, because otherwise the action would have caused radioactive contamination. It even mentions the detail that the operation was set for Sunday on the assumption, as it says, that on this Christian rest day, the 100 or 150 foreign specialists working on the reactor would be absent. So, you see, humane motives are demonstrated.

[Levin] Humanity, Israeli-style.

[Bovin] Yes. Whereas, of course, in reality this is an impudent act which has pulled the Near East knot still tighter. There are a number of aspects to the affair. In the first place, it has met with sharply critical reactions not only from the Arab states, as was to be expected, but even on the part of, for instance, Egypt and the United States. I don't even know of one government that would come out in favor of these actions. So far everything continues to whirl around the action, so to speak. But there are several aspects. There is the internal aspect--because, as you know, in Israel parliamentary elections are coming up at the end of June--and from that point of view observers consider that this action by Israel is meant to benefit the present government. London's THE FINANCIAL TIMES, for example, writes as follows: The Israeli action has helped the prime minister to turn himself from a man who, at the beginning of the year looked like a clear candidate for defeat, into the politician who--as seems more and more likely--will form Israel's next government. Well, I wouldn't agree with that very definite assessment, but the fact is that, on this wave of chauvinism, the political position of the present government has indeed, in general, become somewhat firmer.

[Shishlin] Well, on the whole, of course, the argument that there are internal motives for this action is a very sound one, and I agree with it entirely. But there is also, of course, an external background against which it was possible for that action to be carried out. And that external background has, of course, to a large extent been created by the present course of the American administration.

[Bovin] This should not be understood in an oversimplified way. The fact is that the general policy of the United States creates a favorable climate for such actions by Israel.

[Levin] It is interesting to put the question this way: How could Tel Aviv expect Washington to react? I think they had a clear idea that such a gang-like action could not arouse effective condemnation on the part of the American administration in view of the fact that terrorism and international piracy are the policy of the United States itself. Since Israel is implementing the same policy, the United States can in no degree adopt a different attitude to that policy. Now one can speak of many details which show that in general Washington, in all the circumstances, clearly sympathized with Israel. Note the following circumstance: The White House kept silent until midday on Monday, although Reagan found out about it on Sunday evening. Initially the White House and the State Department merely experessed "concern" in connection with Israel's action. Subsequently there followed a second statement, in which condemnation of the Israeli raid was expressed in quite a sharp tone. But this condemnation right away was seen as a measure to avert a possible stormy reaction from Arab countries. All in all, there are no actions, there are no real actions.

So Washington is sticking to a double-dealing position, to put it mildly: one external posture, and another posture--on which the Israeli rulers were counting--of effective support for this terrorist action, terror raised to the status of state policy. For this reason everything is very logical here, very logical, and the Israelis essentially did what Washington proclaims as the objective of its policy. A State Department spokesman said out right that the United States does not intend to renounce its obligation toward Israel in connection with the raid carried out on the nuclear research center in Iraq. When this spokesman was asked whether the administration does not consider the Israeli raid to be an act of international terrorism, the State Department spokesman said: We do not call it an act of terror. But, after all, this is the same international terrorism in action, the fight against which the Washington administration ostensibly proclaimed as its task. But the hypocrisy of American statements is manifested vividly enough once again in this specific case.

[Bovin] Yes, of course, that is all so. But altogether, this Israeli action is also in a certain sense a challenge to the Reagan government because, of course, the United States is continuing its efforts along the line of Camp David--this action does not make them any easier, and indeed it does the opposite.

[Shishlin] All the same, the United State's overall orientation, speaking about the Near East, is made up of simple elements. First, there is indeed the continuation of the Camp David line. The United States very much wants talks to resume again between Israel and Egypt, with the participation of the United States. Second, it turned its back on the Soviet proposals for an international conference on the Near East. Moreover, this is motivated very peculiarly: The reason given is that the situation in the Near East is so delicate and complex that an international conference would be unjustified. Well, it now turns out that in this complex and delicate situation such acts of a piratical nature are possible.

[Bovin] What is more, it is typical that when Begin spoke afterwards at a press conference, he said that if the Iraqi nuclear reactor is rebuilt, Israel would resort to all means at its disposal to destroy it. This statement puts France in a rather complicated position, because, as is known, the nuclear reactor was built by the French, and there are French technical specialists working there. Paris now faces quite a difficult choice: Should it set out to rebuild the reactor, and thus opt openly for confrontation with Israel? Well, it is rather difficult for Mitterrand because on repeated occasions he demonstrated his sympathies for Israel. To refuse to rebuild the reactor would mean to set oneself at odds with the Arab world, something which for France is politically also....[sentence interrupted]

[Shishlin] There are, of course, certain agreements which have to be fulfilled.

Bovin] Yes, all in all for Paris a rather delicate and complicated situation has emerged here. But, generally speaking, this led to an even greater exacerbation of the situation in the Near East from every point of view.

[Levin] This action, as well as the Begin statement which you mentioned just now, Aleksandr Yevgeniyevich to the effect that Israel intends to continue such gangster acts in the future shows that the policy of state determines the whole of its foreign policy course. It seems to me that in these circumstances, when, let's face it, a chauvinistic intoxication is now manifesting itself rather actively in Israel...

[Bovin--interrupting] Yes, that is very noticeable from the press, from certain statements...

[Levin--interrupting] It seems to me that in these circumstances the statement by the Israeli Communist Party merits attention. A statement which precisely defines the approach of communists to this act; it says that Israel is the only country in the region which has not signed the international convention on the nonproliferation of nuclear arms and that it is inadmissible for Israel to demand for itself the right to a monopoly on this weapon of mass destruction. The statement roundly condemns the brazen aggressive action of the Begin government against Iraq. It seems to me that this is very telling in that this is the principled line of communists, who do not submit to the view which is dominant at any given moment and maintain their Marxist class position, a position which in the final analysis strengthens the prestige of the party, a party which does not fear to go against a steep wave of mass action of a chauvinistic character.

[Bovin] The Israeli Communist Party has always supported just such an internationalist line.

[Levin] I would also like to say the following: I want to cite two examples concerning the American position. The New York TIMES writes in an editorial: The surprise Israeli attack on the nuclear complex being built by France near Baghdad is an act of aggression for which there is no justification. The diplomatic correspondent of ABC television put it like this: In the present situation one cannot get away with just a condemnation of Israel. The United States must act, since American planes, which were used for the raid, figure in the affair, and this runs counter to American legislation. Admittedly, the government itself does not consider that there is any contradiction with American legislation; attempts are being made to get away with verbal condemnations. But this other view is making itself felt. It is probable that the root of the position of the American press, and of a certain part of the American public, is not at all the idea that Washington is not in essence approving of Israel's actions. [as heard]

It seems to me that there is no ground for such conclusions. But this reflects a fear of turning the whole of the Arab world against the United States. Be that as it may, Israel's adventurist and terrorist act to a certain degree led to a rallying of Arab states. There was a session of the Arab League and in the Arab countries the question of countering the Israeli position is acquiring increasing prominence. In these circumstances even the Americans are saying that Israel is adopting a code of terror.

[Bovin] Since we are talking about this region, it is obviously necessary to mention the quite intriguing significant events which have recently taken place in Iran. You have evidently read, comrades, that a fierce struggle is going on there within the political leadership, a struggle concentrated around the figure of President of the Republic Bani-Sadr. The situation is so far fairly unclear. Counterrevolutionary groups have become all the more active in various provinces of the country. The situation, I repeat, remains unclear, and it also casts a shadow of apprehension over the whole situation in the Near East and the Persian Gulf area. One must not forget to bear this in mind.

USSR-U.S. Talks Discussed

[Levin] In these conditions, of course, the problem of peace also gains more significance. I think that the speech delivered by Leonid Brezhnev at the dinner given in honor of the Algerian delegation and the Algerian president, was a speech with many facets, and provides answers to a whole range of vital questions. In particular, it answers the question which is now of extreme importance in international life--the question of talks between the Soviet Union and the United States on the problem of strategic arms limitations, and on the missiles which, according to the NATO plan, should be installed in Europe. Recently, with encouragement from the Americans, the West European press started to maintain that talks are ready to start at any time, that the schedule has already been worked out, and that there are already some concrete proposals. They even named certain names. But Comrade Brezhnev very clearly and authoritatively said that this was all just words. During the whole time since the present U.S. administration came to power, not one real step has been taken on either question by the United States to continue--if only in a preliminary fashion--for the discussion of these questions. The Americans have, on the contrary, put off under various pretexts the beginning of such discussions, although we are ready for them at any time. This thought was developed by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev during his meeting with Palme, chairman of the nongovernmental commission on questions of disarmament and security, and chairman of the Swedish Social Democratic Labor Party. Comrade Brezhnev said that the question of talks must not be allowed to be used virtually as a cover for carrying out NATO's decision to install new U.S. missiles in Western Europe.

Leonid Ilich Brezhnev pointed out that the Soviet Union could not close its eyes to the activities of Western powers, and could not avoid drawing its own corresponding conclusions. We will allow no one, emphasized Comrade Brezhnev, to infringe upon the lawful interests of our security and to destroy the military-strategic balance existing in the world. The Soviet Union will find the means to give a swift and effective answer to any challange which may be made to us. We are obliged to do this. In the event, the NATO bloc would achieve nothing in its attempts to ensure its military supremacy, but the world would have a new round of the arms race thrust upon it. We do not want this, emphasized Comrade Brezhnev. We support immediate, constructive talks towards an honorable agreement on the lowering of military confrontation in Europe and the World. Arms limitations, genuine disarmament--these are the true guarantees for peace and a peaceful future for all peoples.

[Bovin] I would emphasize that this is a problem not just of Soviet-United States relations, but also of West European-United States relations. Generally, in spite of all the vacillating which one is aware of in the policies of countries like, let us say, the FRG, people in Western Europe are in my opinion more aware that talks are necessary, both on the basis of SALT and the so-called Euroweapons. At least some of the United State's Western European NATO partners are nevertheless trying to push the Unites States in this direction. Obviously, in order to ease this pressure a little, the Americans really are saying that they will talk to the Soviet Union, but nothing real has come of it. In Western Europe, the Americans are selling this as precisely some kind of real change, so to speak, in their policy, as a willingness for talks.

[Shishlin] I think that Comrade Brezhnev's statement is especially important not just because of its polemical part, but also because it states that we are ready for talks at any time. It is this aspect that is, of course, most important and most vital, because it is precisely here that a striking contrast is shown. On the one hand, we have a totally positive position, aimed at really making progress towards a solution of this issue, an issue of international policy. On the other hand, there is a position aimed at delaying the decision, at avoiding talks, but it is a position which must be eroded.

[Levin] In Western Europe there is a very clearly expressed view. Here, for example, is the view expressed by Bahr, a prominent representative of the Social Democratic Party of Germany [SPD], who is the party's expert on disarmament. He said bluntly that without negotiations there would be no deployment of U.S. missiles. That is, the agreement reached within NATO. Admittedly, the FRG Government is taking a more evasive stand on this issue, I would say.

[Shishlin] It was none other than Chancellor Schmidt who once published a book in which he said tnat there was no need to deploy nuclear missiles on land. He said that they could be deployed at sea or anywhere else but not on land. He put this argument very forcefully. [Words indistinct]

Purpose of Haig PRC Visit

[Levin] Yes. This is, of course, a very acute question. It needs to be said that the United States is pursuing a policy of applying forceful pressure, of whipping up tension in all areas and not just in the Near East or in Europe, as we already said. I repeat, this is apparent in all areas. The visit by Haig, U.S. secretary of state, to China, which as it happens begins today, will probably be yet another manifestation of this policy. Many in Western Europe consider that the aim of this trip is to enable the United States and Chinese diplomats to determine the extent to which their common interests can coincide in a joint strategy against the Soviet Union. In this connection one's attention is particularly drawn by those press reports which say that in his briefcase Haig is carrying proposals for the supply of arms to China.

[Bovin] Yes.

[Levin] In particular they are citing F-16 fighters.

[Bovin] This is, of course, a delicate question. On the whole the Americans are at the moment refraining from selling arms to China. They are selling so-called dual-purpose equipment--radar equipment and trucks--which can be used for both military and civilian purposes. But the arms question is indeed at issue and will evidently be discussed there. But there are some quite interesting nuances here. As we know, unlike Carter, Reagan has shown greater sympathy, so to speak, towards Taiwan. This immediately caused an irritated reaction in Beijing. The present situation is as follows. The Americans are selling Taiwan arms worth roughly $700-800 million a year. This disturbs the Chinese. But the Americans have evidently decided to tell the Chinese the following: Don't interfere in our Taiwan affairs. We will sell Taiwan arms. But we will also sell you arms. But as far as I can tell, the Chinese have not yet risen to this bait. A representative of the press department of the PRC Foreign Ministry stated the following, for example, and I quote: We have made it clear repeatedly that we would rather do without U.S. arms purchases than reconcile ourselves to continuing U.S. interference in our internal affairs, which is expressed in sales of arms to Taiwan. That is something we will never agree to. That is Beijing's official position at the moment. Well, the fact that there is no such thing as an absolutely rigid position is another matter. The talks with Haig will show how things will proceed from here. But at the moment this is quite a big snag.

[Shishlin] It seems to me that as far as arms sales to China are concerned, there will not be any sensational solutions--for the public at least--as a result of Haig's visit to China.

[Bovin] Yes, that seems to be the case.

[Shishlin] But as they are writing and saying in the United States--the Chinese politicians are saying this too--the fact that the United States and China plainly intend to go in step, and to go quite far where policy and actions towards Kampuchea and Afghanistan are concerned, is another matter.

[Bovin] And the same applies to the Soviet Union, as it happens.

[Shishlin] Unquestionably.

[Bovin] They are trying to find what they call strategic mutual understanding.

[Shishlin] Yes. And the intrigues, which are in progress at the moment--the intrigues over the Southeast Asia region, the anti-Vietnam, the anti-Kampuchea, the anti-Laos intrigues--will undoubtedly be continued both during Haig's visit to China and after this visit. This is all the more true in that Haig's visit is not some completely new and sensational move. Ex-President Ford visited China on behalf of Reagan just after Reagan came to power. Holbrooke, the former assistant secretary of state, visited China.

[Bovin] Well, yes, of course...

[Shishlin--interrupting] All these are quite intensive contacts.

[Bovin] Turning to the internal situation in China, they are evidently--by all accounts--on the eve of a plenum, a plenum which as far as one can tell will be a very important one. It will make a general assessment of the history of the CCP and the history of Mao Zedong in particular. To judge by what is happening at the moment, this will be a kind of dual assessment, so to speak, and (?as the Chinese say), three fingers are good but eight fingers are bad, or the other way round, or something of the sort. Anyway, China is now in the process of attempting to find some kind of new strategy for its development. At the moment nothing is coming of this. The political struggle is continuing. And, of course, this will evidently be a lengthy business, so to speak.

[Levin] One can judge what this is leading to from an article in the newspaper UNITA. Its correspondent visited China. In an analysis of the results of his trip he wrote that he had the impression that most party leaders and engineering and technical workers, particularly in the provinces, do not know exactly what to do, which direction to move in. These people remain inactive out of fear of making a mistake. As a result the country is, of course, in quite a difficult situation. But, of course, the conclusion that U.S.-Chinese relations are being developed on the basis of anti-Sovietism is unfortunately beyond dispute.

[Bovin] One can say quite definitely, without fear of making a mistake, that Haig's visit to China and the possible results of that visit will not be a plus for peace. It will not be a plus for international cooperation.

[Levin] That is why the struggle for peace and the struggle for the implementation of the foreign policy program of peace for the 1980s drawn up by the 26th party congress, which finds concrete expression in all the actions of our party and state, is especially important. I would like to note that this line enjoys the unanimous support of the fraternal socialist countries.

[Shishlin] Leonid Ilich was quite right to say in his Tbilisi speech that this peace program is working. It is working. It is true that so far there have not been any outstanding results in the implementation of this program. But it is not to be viewed in terms of a single month or a single year. It is a long-term program. The intensification of discussion and drawing the attention of the public and political circles to the key problems of international affairs are in truth prerequisites for a subsequent discussion of these matters in the framework of direct political talks. This is why I think we have reason to say that there is a trend which is making headway in this complex, restless and agitated world. This is the trend toward commonsense.

[Levin] This trend toward commonsense is clearly expressed in our readiness for honest and constructive talks, for a joint search for ways leading to lasting peace and mutually beneficial cooperation. Our program ends here. Thank you for your attention.

U.S. REACTION TO ISRAELI RAID ON IRAQ SCORED

LD141032 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1435 GMT 13 Jun 81

[By TASS commentator Maksim Knyazkov: "On the Principle of Lack of Principle"]

[Text] Moscow, 13 Jun (TASS)--Such is the custom that acts of open international brigandage, like the recent bandit-like attack by Israeli aircraft on the atomic research centre in Iraq, serve as a test for the degree of principle exercised by governments, parties and political figures of various countries. By the reaction to such events, judgment is made of the moral level of policy. It is, therefore, possible to say with full justification that the piratical action of Tel Aviv has promoted the lifting of the mask of "good conduct" from official Washington.

It seems that the unjustified bombing by Israel of the research center near Baghdad could not fail to cause the rightful indignation of all sober-minded people who cherish peace and justice. However, to judge by all accounts, justice and principle are becoming ever less frequent guests in the U.S. capital.

Just take for instance the statements made on the Israeli raid by certain U.S. political figures. Senator A. D'Amato called it a "brave action," while his colleague D. Moynihan made haste to state that his attitude to what happened is one "of understanding." E. Koch, mayor of New York, called the sortie by Tel Aviv "magnificent." J. Bingham, member of the House of Representatives, went so far as to state that "the actions of Israel possibly strengthened security in the world."

The administration has hardly shown great restraint. But having condemned in words the behavior of Tel Aviv, it has done absolutely nothing to upset the aggressor. Thus, a representative of the State Department stressed that, despite everything, the United States will not "go back on its obligations in relation to Israel." It is primarily a question of supplies in the near future to Tel Aviv of arms and military equipment to the value of $3 billion. It is also striking that U.S. Secretary of State Haig, during his meeting with the Israeli ambassador, did not even, as the latter admitted, start talking about the possibility of any kind of serious reaction by the Washington administration to the Israeli raid. "Officials in the United States suppose that Israel was perhaps right to undertake this action," a CBS television commentator stressed a few days ago. These words seem to be the most accurate reflection of the mood in Washington today.

It is not difficult to notice that the position of the majority of American politicians is practically identical to the one adopted by Tel Aviv itself, which continues to push the unfounded myth that the atomic facility in Iraq "was a threat to the security of Israel." The press explains this by the presence of a powerful Zionist lobby in Washington which is able to throw practically any official out of his seat. Oh well, this once again confirms that the creators of American policy are by no means acting in accordance with "the principles of morality and decency," but basing themselves on purely conjunctural calculations.

Anyway, it is quite natural that the United States should regard "with understanding" this routine brazen sally by Israel. The behavior of the Zionists is horribly likened to the current course of Washington itself on the international arena! For it is well known that the United States is trying to legalize the "first factor" in international affairs, and to carry out a policy of diktat and arm twisting and to manage the fates of free peoples.

R. ALLEN SPEECH ON U.S.-JAPAN TIES REPORTED

LD141506 Moscow TASS in English 1430 GMT 14 Jun 81

[Text] Washington, 14 Jun, TASS--Assistant to the U.S. President for national security affairs Richard Allen urged Tokyo to strengthen further all-round ties with Washington. Delivering a speech at a symposium on U.S.-Japanese relations arranged by the Japanese newspaper NIHON KEIZAI, he asserted that it is, allegedly, only in this way that "stability" of east Asia and Japan's security can be ensured.

It follows from Allen's speech that the United States wishes Japan to become one of the main assistants in the establishment of U.S. domination of the world. First of all, Japan is urged to be supporting the dictatorial regime in South Korea. According to Washington's designs, Japan's economic might must also help the United States ensure its hegemony in the regions rich in minerals, above all in ASEAN countries and in the Middle East. Japan enters the era of global responsibility, Allen stressed.

As ever, in order to justify the U.S. policy of forming blocs, the assistant to the President made references to alleged "Soviet menace."

U.S. Commerce Secretary Malcolm Baldridge took advantage of the U.S.-Japanese meeting to warn Tokyo again that it must play a fair game in its relations with the USA.

Representative of the Japanese Government on foreign economic matters S. Okita admitted that these relations are characterised by "sporadic frictions." According to Okita these frictions are connected, above all, with the export to the United States of such Japanese goods as steel, textiles, colour TV-sets, automobiles. Meanwhile, the United States demands that Japan should increase its purchases of farm produce and other U.S. exports. We cannot avert the possibility of frictions continuing in our economic relations in future, too, Okita said.

It is believed in the U.S. administration already now that the recent introduction of "voluntary" restrictions on the import of Japanese automobiles by the United States is only the beginning of the new stage of the economic offensive on Japan. A letter of special representative of the President at the commercial talks William Brock to Senator John Danforth shows that the United States is now exerting a strong pressure on Tokyo to make it open wider its markets to U.S. goods, above all, farm produce.

'CONCENTRATION CAMPS' FOR L.A. REFUGEES PROPOSED

LD150708 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1733 GMT 14 Jun 81

[Text] Washington, 14 Jun (TASS)--The American authorities who at every convenient moment hold forth about the free and democratic nature of their society, intend to put behind bars the opponents of reactionary regimes in Latin America who, to save themselves from terror and persecution, are forced to seek refuge in the United States. This is made clear in a report, which has been prepared for President R. Reagan by a working group of the Department of Justice on immigration and refugee matters, which was specially appointed by him.

Remorselessly the authors of this document recommend that the head of the administration build on United States territory nothing less than...concentration camps, where refugees "objectionable" to the American states, where bloody regimes are supported by Washington rage, will be put. The document points out specific places, where such camps could be sited, mainly on military bases.

In case the idea of creating concentration camps would be thought to be too "daring," the compilers of the Department of Justice report suggested another means of getting rid of immigrants with progressive convictions. According to their recommendations the Coast Guard should intercept ships coming from Latin America to the United States and while still on board they should determine who of the refugees "has the right" to enter into the USA. What is to be done with the remainder is very simple--send them back into the clutches of the bloody dictators.

It is typical that the Department of Justice has not caused particular surprise in the press. The criminal cooperation of the American authorities with the reactionary cliques of Latin America in the persecution of those who fight against the dictators has been well-known for a long time. One example, the villainous murder of O. Letelier, a figure in the government of Popular Unity of Chile, occurred in 1976 in Washington with the knowledge and cooperation of the CIA.

CHINA

HAIG ARRIVES IN PRC FOR 3-DAY OFFICIAL VISIT

LD140753 Moscow TASS in English 0731 GMT 14 Jun 81

[Text] Beijing, 14 Jun, TASS--U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig arrived here today for an official visit. This is the first visit by a highly-placed official from the Reagan administration to China.

During the three days of his stay in Beijing, the U.S. Secretary of State will hold talks with Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua, and will also meet with Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China Deng Xiaoping, premier of the PRC State Council Zhao Ziyang, Deputy Premier Bo Yibo and Defence Minister Geng Biao. According to foreign observers, among the main issues on the agenda of the forthcoming talks is the increase of the military potential of Beijing which uses it for the realization of the policy of aggression and adventures against neighbouring states.

Yakovlev Comment

LD131428 Moscow TASS in English 1404 GMT 13 Jun 81

[By TASS Political Observer Mikhail Yakovlev: "Dangerous Alliance"]

[Text] Moscow, 13 Jun, TASS--During his Asian-Pacific tour, U.S. State Secretary Alexander Haig will make an official visit to Beijing in a few days time. The Chinese-U.S. talks will be the first official contact of the Chinese leaders' with a high-placed representative of the Reagan administration. Bilateral relations a number of international problems are expected to be discussed. Foreign press bodies expressed the opinion that the Taiwan issue will be one of the main themes of the talks. The point is that the United States, while courting Beijing and encouraging its hegemonistic aspirations, actually continues conducting the policy of "two Chinas" widening its ties with Taiwan. This is shown by the signing in Washington last year of a new agreement between the Taiwan Coordination Council for the Affairs of North America and the U.S. Institute on Taiwan which were actually given the status of diplomatic representations, by the statements on the stepping up of ties with Taiwan that were made by Ronald Reagan during the election campaign and also by the plans to sell up-to-date U.S. weapons to Taiwan.

Beijing expressed displeasure with the striving of the U.S. administration to raise the question of imparting some form of official character to relations with Taiwan and now Haig, by all indications, intends to dampen this displeasure to dispell China's doubts connected with the election statements of the U.S. President about the need of reshaping the United States policy in the direction of rendering a greater assistance to Taiwan. For this purpose, specifically, Washington was giving of late noisy publicity to the planned removal of restriction on the sales of U.S. weapons to the PRC, the weapons that the Chinese leaders have been seeking for long to get. The Carter administration already endorsed a number of measures, which, according to the New York Times, will heighten the military character of the U.S.-Chinese relations. At the same time, the right wing of the Republican Party is pressing on the administration to ensure that China should not be among the countries the exports to which are under strict control.

China on its part wishes during the coming visit of Haig to consolidate political interaction between Beijing and Washington on the international arena. As is known, the Maoists continue rendering the active political and propaganda backing to U.S. foreign policy actions. Beijing clearly approves of the plans of the build-up of the United States military potential, the rearming of NATO, the widening of U.S. military presence on the Indian Ocean and Persian Gulf zone.

The planned new deal between Beijing and Washington is evoking a justified concern of the world public, particularly in countries of South and Southeast Asia. They justly assess the course of the Chinese hegemonists at the stepping up of the arms race as a threat to their security and to peace in the region. THE TIMES OF INDIA wrote recently with concern that things look like that the United States will soon start selling weapons to China.

The policy of the Chinese leadership has already resulted in a strategic alliance and parallel and, in some cases, joint actions of China and imperialist states on the international arena. A new dangerous phenomenon, the partnership of imperialism and Beijing hegemonism, the military-political cooperation of China with the West, is now shaping in the world politics. Facts show that this course by Beijing constitutes a threat to security of countries that are China's neighbours, leads to the undermining of universal peace and detente.

PRC CREATES INSTABILITY TO FURTHER EXPANSION

LD121431 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 9 Jun 81 Morning Edition p 4

[I. Kovalev article under rubric "On International Topics": "Gambling on Instability"]

[Text] The peoples of South and Southeast Asia have great complaints about Beijing, which is pursuing vis-a-vis its neighbors a policy of interference in internal affairs, military and political provocation and encroachment on sovereignty and territorial integrity--both in its own narrow interests and in favor of aggressive imperialist circles.

In Southeast Asia Beijing is continuing its flagrant provocation against Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea. And in a number of countries in the same region it is supporting armed rebel formations. For many years groupings supplied by Beijing have been waging an undeclared war against the central government in Burma. Chinese agents are kindling anti-Indian campaigns in countries bordering India. Separatist gangs trained and armed by China are active in the northeast regions of India. Recently PRC State Council Prime Minister Zhao Ziyang used his visit to Pakistan to incite Afghan counterrevolutionaries to expand their armed provocation against the DRA. By arming and training counter-revolutionaries on Pakistani territory, Beijing is actively hindering the normalization of the situation around Afghanistan. And the fact that China is expanding its military supplies to Islamabad ultimately means for Pakistan itself a deterioration in relations with neighboring states which runs counter to the country's vital national interests.

It is also indicative that it is reported that Major General Mansur, leader of the rebels who at the end of May attempted a coup d'etat in Bangladesh and killed the country's president, Ziaur Rahman, was closely connected with pro-Beijing elements. The British newspapers THE DAILY TELEGRAPH and THE GUARDIAN described Mansur as a figure known for his pro-Chinese and anti-Indian views.

It is appropriate in this connection to recall that the Indian press has more than once exposed the Chinese leaders' far-reaching strategic plans in the South Asian region. Among Beijing's sinister plans Indian commentators particularly single out its desire to create a "corridor" for access to the Bay of Bengal. To do this they plan to destabilize the situation along the path of this "corridor,"--that is, in particular, on the territory of India and Bangladesh--and create pro-Beijing "buffer" regimes there.

Thus we can see Beijing's active and purposeful policy, whose chief aim is to maintain constant tension in South and Southeast Asia as a means of political pressure and at the same time to create bridgeheads for expansion. And due to the fact that this policy is being pursued on the whole by insidious methods and surreptitiously, it is becoming increasingly dangerous.

In recent weeks the PRC leadership, speculating on the neighboring countries' natural desire to improve the situation and develop relations of peaceful cooperation in Asia, has been undertaking a series of various diplomatic maneuvers. They are all being undertaken behind the same smokescreen of loud hypocritical talk of the PRC's commitment to peace and good-neighborliness. China is also being lavish with all kinds of political and economic promises to the countries which are the targets of its diplomatic game.

This camouflage is clearly designed to distract the attention of China's neighboring countries from its subversive actions. However, such propaganda tricks are only capable of misleading the short sighted.

PONOMAREV ON AFGHAN SUCCESSES, UPCOMING CONGRESS

LD130612 Moscow TASS in English 1305 GMT 12 Jun 81

[By TASS news analyst Leonid Ponomarev]

[Text] Moscow, 12 Jun, TASS--An event of great political significance--convocation of the constituent Congress of the National Fatherland Front of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan--is planned in the life of the Afghan people. It is for the first time in Afghanistan's history that a socio-political organization of genuinely national character is being formed. It is bound to promote the socio-economic development of the country, consolidation of independence, national sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. The front will affiliate representatives of all strata of the Afghan society--workers and peasants, intellectuals, handicraftsmen, clergymen, national bourgeoisie--all those who intend and are ready to participate in extensive national democratic transformations in the anti-feudal and anti-imperialist struggle. The impending formation of the National Fatherland Front signifies victory of the political line of the leaders of the Afghan revolution, the People's Democratic Party, of the whole people of Afghanistan in building a new society, based on the principles of social equality and justice, a society free from exploitation.

Despite incessant subversive actions of counterrevolutionary forces and the continued dirty undeclared war which is waged by imperialism against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, the Afghan working people are scoring ever new successes in labour, in the efforts to defend the gains of the April revolution. In the sphere of socio-economic transformation, the People's Democratic Party and the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan are directing efforts towards the early elimination of the weighty legacy of the past, development of democracy with due account for national customs, traditions, culture, religions of all nationalities and tribes of Afghanistan. More than half a million people are now attending literacy courses--these are mainly workers, peasants, housewives. Material standards of the working people are growing. By deicison of the Revoutionary Council of the republic, more than 4 million peasants were exempted from the land tax for the past three years, to a total sum of more than 720 million afghani. These and other measures testify to the invariable care of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan for the needs of the Afghan people.

Unfortunately, the situation around Afghanistan is far from being normal. The enemies of the revolution continue harping on the so-called "Afghan question." There is no substance whatsoever to the "Afghan question," it was invented by Western politicians and testifies to the hostile attitude of the forces of world reaction to revolutionary transformations which are taking place in Afghanistan. It is being deliberately fanned up by the United States and its allies in order to "substantiate" gross interference of imperialist Western forces and Chinese hegemonists into internal affairs of the Afghan people. Formation of the National Fatherland Front of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan is a heavy blow to the plans and internal and external reaction which seeks to prevent construction of a new life in Afghanistan.

A plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan was held on June 11 in Kabul. A report on the National Fatherland Front and the work that has been done towards its formation, was made by general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, Chairman of the Revolutionary Council Babrak Karmal. The plenary meeting testified to the strengthening unity of the forces of people's Afghanistan, further expansion and deepening of the political basis of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan amid the popular masses. It is enhanced guiding [words indistinct] organizing role.

SHCHEDROV DENIES 'REBELLION' STORY FROM QANDAHAR

LD120853 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 9 Jun 81 p 3

[Ivan Shchedrov article: "Reportage From Afghanistan": "In the Far South"]

[Text] Qandahar--It was our third day of traveling the avenues and side streets of this sprawling, green city, which stretches out haphazardly across a mountain valley; we were in a Japanese Toyota with the windows wound right down--at noon in Qandahar the mercury stands above the 100-degree mark even in the shade.

In the city center's Charsuk (the Four Bazaars) Square and in the noisy shopping streets off the square were crowds of people standing at the wide-open doors of the stores. Brightly colored clothes, two-wheeled passenger carts known as "gadi", elegantly decorated with multicolored fringes, modern taxis, the gutteral cries of hawkers, women in thick chadors reaching almost to their ankles, and young girls with their faces uncovered--all these things make an impression as you become acquainted with Qandahar.

Near the residence of the governor--the head of the provincial administration of the people's power--the republic's tricolor flag flew from a flagpole. Across the road the dome of one of Afghanistan's most famous mosques shone blue.

In the shade cast by the high adobe wall of the governor's residence long-bearded old men sat quietly on small mats spread directly on the ground. In front of them were piles of paper, inkpots and pens. The scribes, who for a certain fee will compose any paper from a petition to a love letter, are a kind of symbol of the country's receding past, when 9 out of 10 inhabitants were illiterate.

There were dozens of visitors at the entrance to the residence. Wali Muhammad 'Abdiani, head of the people's administration of this city of 200,000 himself received both his Qandahar messengers and us, a small group of journalists. The governor regretted that he was unable to talk with us at length immediately, promising to do so a little later. For the time being he introduced us to dozens of mullahs and ulemas--learned theologians. They had come for a business discussion about earthly affairs: to thank the people's power for its concern and its protection of the population against terrorists sent from abroad; for assistance in restoring and repairing damaged mosques. The venerable gentlemen in white turbans come out actively in favor of the April revolution.

Here is what we were told by Mullah Hajhi Muhammad Na'im, with his colleagues' support. Last year the 31st mosque was repaired and restored in the city with the help of the people's power. This year it is planned to carry out work on another 21. The participants in the improvised press conference asked me to write also that their relations with the people's power are normal, while with the "dushmans"--that is what they call the enemies of the revolution here--the opposite is true.

Toward nightfall patrols of the people's militia and voluntary detachments for the defense of the revolution appeared in the streets. In some places tanks took up positions, sometimes the silence of the night was broken by machinegun bursts and isolated shots: That still happens sometimes when, under cover of darkness, counterrevolutionary elements who have been lying low try to make surprise attacks.

If it were another Afghan city, it probably would not be necessary to describe its everyday life in such detail. But I am talking about Qandahar. Western and Beijing propaganda assert that it has been taken by the "Dushmans" and that the people's power has allegedly ended here. For more than 2 months now the misinformers have been talking about quarters of the city destroyed "in revenge" in bombing raids by Soviet aircraft. They spread the story that those representatives of the authorities and leaders of party and mass organizations left alive and sitting it out at the airport 20 km from the city "covered by Soviet tanks."

Some 2 weeks ago these liars "killed off" the governor again. Comrade 'Abdiani himself takes it in good part. He describes how he recently even received a telegram from relatives in Kabul: tell us how you are, it said.

I am writing this reportage in one of the rooms of the provincial party committee. This building, according to Western and Beijing propaganda, "no longer exists."

Many people told us about what has really happened in Qandahar in recent months. They included engineer Akhtar Muhammad 'Alimi, first secretary of the provincial party committee; 'Abdullah Ziyan, secretary of the city party committee; and Colonel 'Abdulbaqi, combat commander of the people's militia and terror of the "dushmans." Samad Asghar, member of the Revolutionary Council of the republic responsible for the "south" zone, which includes another three provinces in addition to Qandahar, also found time for a meeting with journalists. Need it be said that all our interviewers were also numbered among the dead or missing without trace by the propaganda, which is so lavish with its inventions?

Here is what we learned. When attempts to organize "popular rebellions" in Kabul and other central provinces failed, foreign centers of counterrevolution and their patrons in Washington and Beijing chose Qandahar as the main target of subversive activity. Much was taken into account: its historic past, its great distance from the capital, the fact that Qandahar is the biggest city in the extreme southwest of the country, and its proximity to the Pakistani border, which extends for many hundreds of kilometers here. They also took into account the fact that before the revolution it was in Qandahar that the American secret services were most active, and the fact that in spring the mountain passes, used for centuries by nomadic Pushtun tribes, are opened. Propaganda backup for the operation was accordingly prepared in advance.

Starting in the spring, subversive espionage groups trained abroad were sent here in the guise of relatives and refugees. At the same time the activity of the few counterrevolutionary gangs in Qandahar itself was whipped up. The sensational hijacking of a passenger plane was also planned in advance. That was the doing of saboteurs trained in Pakistan.

However, there was no success either with the "popular demonstrations" or with the "revolt of the Qandahar military garrison," so then, under cover of a loud propaganda campaign, the mercenaries and bandits began a campaign of savage terror among the civilian population and activists in the party and the people's power.

I saw doors and windows which had been pierced by bullets and shrapnel in the wards of the city's general hospital and talked with friends of the courageous schoolteacher Latifah, who died at the mercenaries hands whe refusing to give way to the bandits, who were armed to the teeth.

I met with some of the murderers, raiders and instigators: They are now behind bars. I heard sping-chilling and at the same time cynical tales of the "exploits of the defenders of freedom" now being lauded to the skies by their masters on the other side of the border and across the ocean.

Hamidullah led a group in the wildly fanatical "Islamic Feda'in" organization. At first he tried to present himself as an innocent victim of deception. Later, under pressure of clear evidence, he was forced to tell a few things about himself and his associates.

Hamidullah himself was from a well-to-do family, and not long ago he was a pupil in the 11th grade of one of Qandahar's aristocratic lycees. His uncle, who had long been associated with the secret services of the counterrevolutionary emigres and the CIA, involved him in the organization. That same uncle is to this day acting as deputy to "Major 'Asmad himself"--the head of the "Islamic Feda'in."

A terrorist "intimidation group" was knocked together from people like Hamidullah. Its tasks included eliminating activists and sympathizers with the people's power, and causing explosions. A few weeks before the start of the "rebellion" Hamidullah, together with other members of the group, went to the small Pakistani city of Chaman for training. Later American weapons were supplied to them from there.

Yes, the bandit admits, I took part in setting fire to a lycee, and later to another school. Our group of six people tried to burn down state institutions. Then we organized a raid on the Zargunah girls' lycee, and later on the Mashriqi boys' lycee. By night we put out of action two tanks which were guarding a school. We laid mines in roads and houses. We tried to destroy some of the equipment at a textile factory under construction. We carried out killings.

I met with workers and employees at a cloth factory. All these months the factory has not stopped work for a single day. Some people manned the machines, others carried out voluntary duties to guard the enterprise and took part in eliminating nests of counterrevolutionaries.

An an epilogue to the story of Qandahar, here are the words of Comrade Tawakuli, chief of the city's airport and one of the leaders of the PDPA [People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan] in the prerevolutionary underground.

"We people of Qandahar," he said, "know that the Western and Beijing mass media concoct fables every day about what is happening here, but those who compile and disseminate the dirty slander about us know that too. Obviously they hope that they can justify their masters' trust with lies: Write the truth about us, what you have seen and heard. Let everyone know that Qandahar continues to be an advance post of the revolution."

PRAVDA CITES KARMAL ON DAMAGE TO ROADS, BRIDGES

LD121043 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Jun 81 p 5

[TASS report: "Defending the Cause of the Revolution"]

[Text] Kabul, 8 Jun--The process of the strengthening of the working people's power is continuing in the DRA despite the fact that the enemies of the revolution, with the support of imperialism and reaction, are acting against revolutionary Afghanistan and are perpetrating bandit operations against the country's inhabitants. This was stated by Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, chairman of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the DRA, at a meeting with the participants in a seminar of transportation system workers held in Kabul. The sworn enemies of Afghanistan's working people, he noted, are destroying roads and bridges and damaging transport's work. However, our party, state and all patriotic forces, united in the broad National Fatherland Front, will wage a resolute struggle against counterrevolution's intrigues so as to ensure tranquil and peaceful life in the country.

Touching on questions of Afghanistan's foreign policy, B. Karmal again stressed that it is peace-loving and aimed at settling existing problems by peaceful means. We desire peace and friendship with all countries, the head of state stressed, but we are forced to combat the forces of imperialism, hegemonism and reaction, headed by the United States, China and Pakistan.

ZHAO ZIYANG'S VISIT AIMS AT 'FANNING TENSION'

LD101029 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Jun 81 p 5

[Boris Barakhta commentary: "'Unique' Relations"]

[Text] PRC State Council Premier Zhao Ziyang has paid an official 4-day visit to Pakistan. Beijing's emissary was given an emphatically warm welcome. General Ziaul Haq described Pakistani-Chinese relations as "unique" and spoke highly of the all-round cooperation between the two countries. The Chinese premier dilated on the imaginary "Soviet threat," warned of "aggression" supposedly threatening Pakistan and promised "firm support and protection for the country's independence and national sovereignty."

But no propaganda statements about "strengthening the traditional friendship and cooperation" between Beijing and Islamabad can hide the visit's real aims. Many observers rightly view the Chinese-Pakistani summit meeting as the Chinese leadership's latest step along the path of fanning tension in the region.

It is common knowledge that, following Ziaul Haq's corresponding visit to the PRC in 1980, armed incursions against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan by bandit formations of the Afghan counterrevolution increased. Large consignments of Chinese weapons and more military advisers were sent to Pakistan. This return visit by the PRC State Council premier was clearly conceived with the same aim in mind. Zhao Ziyang made inflammatory appeals to intensify the armed struggle against Afghanistan's lawful government, called for a further buildup of the Ziaul Haq regime's military muscle and promised Islamabad full support for the course of accelerating the country's militarization. Zhao Ziyang's ostentatious tour of Afghan counterrevolutionary bases on Pakistani territory and the calls for the creation of a so-called "antihegemonist front" in South Asia also betray the real intentions and orientation of the Beijing-Islamabad axis.

Speaking at his final press conference before leaving Rawalpindi, Zhao Ziyang, in many observers' view, made it plain that Beijing will continue to build its interstate ties with Pakistan on the same perilous foundation, turning it into a springboard for pursuing its own expansionist policy in Asia.

Such "unique" relations between China and Pakistan at the expense of third countries' vital interests cannot but cause alarm and perfectly understandable concern in the region. The continued development of Chinese-Pakistani ties on such a foundation plainly poses a serious threat to peace and to the security of the states situated there.

INDIAN CHIEF JUSTICE RECEIVED BY KUZNETSOV

LD120935 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Jun 81 p 4

[Text] Tass--On 8 June in the Kremlin V.V. Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, received Yashvant Vishna Chandrachud, chief justice of the Indian Supreme Court, who is in the Soviet Union at the invitation of the Association of Soviet Lawyers and the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Ties With Foreign Countries.

PZPR CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM RESOLUTION REPORTED

LD121509 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 12 Jun 81

[Text] PAP has circulated the text of the resolution of the 11th PZPR Central Committee Plenum saying that the political, social and economic crisis in the country is further growing. The steps taken so far to overcome the crisis have not brought positive results. The situation in the national economy is steadily worsening. The political situation is becoming ever more complicated and the threat posed by the counterrevolution to the existence of the socialist system in Poland is mounting.

The destabilization of the state and the economy undermines Poland's position as a reliable partner in the international arena and its good name and position in the community of socialist states. All party members, all Poles, the decision notes, must be aware of the historical responsiblity which now rests with our state and homeland. The security of Poland's borders and its independence and sovereignty will depend on whether Poland continues to be a strong socialist state.

In this connection the PZPR notes: Poland was, is and will be a socialist state making a substantial contribution to the strengthening of the socialist community, to the consolidation of peace and social progress.

Friendship and alliance with the USSR is the cornerstone of Polish foreign policy guaranteeing the country's independence and security and also creating favorable conditions for Poland's development.

We, the resolution says further, will strengthen political and military interaction within the framework of the Warsaw Pact. We will resolutely develop mutually advantageous cooperation within the framework of CEMA directed at deepening socialist economic integration.

We receive with trust the views and conclusions of the fraternal parties in matters concerning the vitally important interests of the international workers movement, especially the defense of socialism. It is in this spirit that the PZPR Central Committee also received the letter of the CPSU Central Committee as a forthright one and characterized by concern for the development of the situation in Poland and the preservation of the main values of socialism in our country.

The PZPR Central Committee notes the similarity of views of both parties in the evaluation of the present situation in Poland and expresses it in this resolution. We most resolutely confirm our party's will to consistently work for the good of socialism.

The PZPR Central Committee decision says further: Implementation of party and government policies is still impeded by forces hostile to socialism. They conduct political campaigns which threaten the state's stabilization, security and sovereignty. The aim of these forces is to seize power and topple socialism.

The Central Committee declares that the PZPR is the main guarantee of the implementation of the process of socialist transformations. Its ideological unity and organizational cohesion, the activity of all members and bodies of the party constitute the key to overcoming the deep social crisis.

The resolution has a number of articles connected with the report-back and election campaign underway in the PZPR. In this connection it is noted that there are signs in the party of tendencies leading to a split in the PZPR, undermining its Marxist-Leninist character and organizational cohesion. Attempts are being made at factional activity.

The PZPR Central Committee decisively rejects revisionist concepts aimed at eliminating the leading role of the party, limiting its leading role exclusively to the ideological sphere, and depriving it of the instruments of political power. This is the main danger. The Central Committee stresses the need of resolute struggle against conservative views and positions which complicate the process of restoring the party's ties with the masses and reminds every member of the party, the media, all organizations and party bodies of the duty to undeviatingly observe the PZPR's rules. Every one who violates these rules should be resolutely punished in the primary party organizations or in party bodies and party control commissions.

In the resolution the Central Committee also calls on the Government of the Polish People's Republic and all state law enforcement bodies to resolutely protect the state, its institutions and representatives, to counter hostile propaganda, anarchy and arbitrariness. In order to protect socialism and civil rights it is necessary to take resolute steps to restore calm and public order and also a normal work rhythm at enterprises and institutions. The administrative authorities, the militia and the security service and also the judiciary should use all possibilities to perform their duties to the state and citizens. This is an inalienable condition of the restoration of legality.

Recognizing the just nature of the criticism of the activities of the mass information media, which was contained in many speeches by Central Committee plenum participants, the plenum makes it incumbent upon the Politburo and organizational measures to appraise the activities of journalistic cadres and to make cadre decisions which would serve to implement the line of the party and the socialist state in press, radio and television.

An important task of ideological and propaganda activity is to consistently counter manifestations of anti-Sovietism, distortions of Poland's recent history, rehabilitation of bourgeois political concepts and nihilistic attitudes toward People's Poland.

Proceeding from the laws of the country, the resolution says, the government and public order bodies should bring to account all persons engaged in activities directed at undermining the interests of the state and the people, especially those who print and circulate publications and leaflets of anti-socialist content, those calling for violation of public order, who instigate the anti-Soviet campaign directed against the most vitally important interests and alliances of Poland, who attack the leading cadres, statesmen, party leaders, and political parties, who call for disobedience of existing laws and decisions of state bodies.

The Central Committee notes that strikes and protest actions deepen the crisis, increase public tension and undermine the reality of social agreements. Political strikes are impermissible.

In the name of the motherland's supreme interests, the PZPR Central Committee issues an appeal to close ranks, preserve the party's ideological and political unity, and to consistently implement the line of socialist renewal and take the offensive against enemies.

CPSU Letter Affirms Unity

LD121750 Moscow in Polish to Poland 1700 GMT 12 Jun 81

[Text] PAP has published the text of the resolution of the PZPR Central Committee Plenum adopted this week. It states that the political social and economic crisis in the country is intensifying, while the steps taken to overcome it have not brought about positive results. The situation in the national economy is worsening and the danger threatening the socialist system in Poland from counterrevolution is growing.

The resolution states that the PZPR Central Committee has accepted the CPSU Central Committee letters as an expression of sincere concern over the development of the situation in the country, and affirms the unity of attitudes of both parties in the assessment of the situation.

POLISH SEJM MEETS 12 JUN, JARUZELSKI SPEAKS

Discussion Topics

LD121932 Moscow in Polish to Poland 1700 GMT 12 Jun 81

[Text] A session of the Sejm of the Polish People's Republic opened in Warsaw today. A report by Chairman of the Council of Ministers Wojciech Jaruzelski on the situation in the country and a proposal on changes in the structure of the Council of Ministers are on the agenda.

Jaruzelski on Situation

LD131458 Moscow TASS in English 1318 GMT 13 Jun 81

[Text] Warsaw, 13 Jun, TASS--A session of the Sejm of the Polish People's Republic was held here. A report on the situation in Poland was delivered at the session by Chairman of the Council of Ministers Wojciech Jaruzelski. He said that he will not be repeating the assessments and conclusions of the eleventh plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party but will dwell on the economic situation in the country.

The all-embracing, deep and long-drawn-out crisis is destroying and ruining our country, the head of the government said. All the difficulties have sharply aggravated. Their scope and acuteness are fraught with danger for the socialist state and the destiny of the people. The country is on the brink of a catastrophe again. The economic situation aggravated still more of late. The industry experiences ever stronger the consequences of a considerable decrease of the production of raw materials, fuel and materials, particularly of a nearly 20 percent drop in the output of coal.

The industrial output in five months of 1981 decreased by nearly 12 percent, and the output in May dropped by nearly 16 percent on the corresponding period of last year. The labour productivity and discipline worsened considerably. The state of affairs in livestock breeding is unfavourable. The volume of meat procurements will be half a million tons less than last year.

The results achieved over the past five months and the economic predictions indicate that the targets of the plan for this year will not be reached.

Wojciech Jaruzelski informed the deputies of the Sejm of the activity of the government aimed at rebuilding the economy. We are looking for effective decisions, the speaker said. This will be reflected in the programme of measures for stabilisation that is being worked out now. We must arrest the tendencies of recession of industrial output. Relocation of labour resources provides a great opportunity for the optimum use of the country's production potential. We also believe that the widening of cooperation with all CMEA countries provides this opportunity. The prospects for fruitful cooperation are opened, particularly in electronic machine building, in the metallurgical, chemical and light industries. Special opportunities in this respect are offered us by the Soviet Union. This is one more manifestation of the vast, irreplaceable assistance that the land of soviets renders us at this time difficult for us. It is only ill-intentioned and blinded people that can doubt the fundamental significance that cooperation with the Soviet Union has for our country.

The head of the government said further that the change of retail prices is the indisputable condition for the regulation of the economy and implementation of the economic reform. The question of prices of bread and bakery products must be urgently decided. It is also necessary to regulate the policy in the sphere of wages. The necessary conditions must be created for fulfilling difficult but realistic economic tasks. Tranquility necessary for normal work should first of all be restored in the country.

The government will not tolerate the cases of insulting representatives of power, of violating the existing provisions, the speaker said. The government, strengthening the sanctions against any hostile activity, will react most seriously to anti-allied, anti-Soviet sorties.

Internationalism is of the greatest value for us. The good name of the country must not be jeopardized and there must be no tolerance for those madmen who might set on fire our common house. The government issued the directive to the appropriate bodies to cut short resolutely any excesses and to bring to book those guilty.

Incendiaries must not threaten society. They must be stigmatized and isolated. There are forces in Poland that give thought to seizing power. So everything that weakens the socialist state plays into their hands. The government issued a directive for the judiciary bodies to take vigorous measures for the restoration of public order in the country, Wojciech Jaruzelski said in conclusion.

The Sejm discussed a number of organisational matters. Z. Madej was appointed deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic.

More on Speech

LD132050 Moscow in Polish to Poland 1700 GMT 13 Jun 81

[Text] A session of the Polish Sejm has been held in Warsaw. Premier Wojciech Jaruzelski delivered a report on the situation in Poland. The all-embracing, deep and prolonged crisis, the speaker said, is destroying and undoing the country. All the difficulties have worsened (?again) and the country is again on the brink of disaster. The economic situation has further worsened; labor productivity and discipline have considerably diminished.

Jaruzelski reported on the government's work aimed at reshaping the economy. He stressed the great significance of broadening cooperation with CEMA countries.

What can be learned from the words of the Polish premier is that the Soviet Union offers special possibilities. Describing Soviet aid as irreplacable, Jaruzelski said that only people who are [word indistinct] and blind can today doubt the fundamental significance for Poland of cooperation with that country. The speaker stressed that his government will increase sanctions against all hostile activities and will react with the greatest seriousness to anti-ally and anti-Soviet acts. Internationalism, he said, is the greatest value to prevent all excesses and bring the guilty persons to court.

There are forces in Poland which contemplate the seizure of power, he continued. Everything that weakens the socialist state is grist for their mill. The government issued instructions to court organs to undertake energetic steps toward restoring public order in the country.

KARSKI: POLAND DETERMINED TO FULFILL PLEDGES

LD151016 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2000 GMT 14 Jun 81

[Text] Polish Minister of Foreign Trade and Maritime Economy Karski has stated that despite the difficulties being experienced Poland is fully determined to fulfill its trade and economic pledges. The minister was speaking at the opening of the Poznan international fair. Approximatedly 3,500 firms and foreign trade associations from 37 countries are taking part. The exhibition of the Soviet Union is the largest at the fair.

BELGIAN FOREIGN MINISTER IN MOSCOW, MET BY GROMYKO

Nothomb's Arrival

LD141516 Moscow TASS in English 1509 GMT 14 Jun 81

[Text] Moscow, 14 Jun, TASS--Charles-Ferdinand Nothomb, foreign minister of Belgium, arrived here today on an official visit at the invitation of the Soviet Government.

At the airport the guest was met by member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Foreign Minister of the USSR Andrey Gromyko and other officials.

Talks Open

LD150644 Moscow TASS in English 0632 GMT 15 Jun 81

[Text] Moscow, 15 Jun, TASS--Talks began in Moscow today between Andrey Gromyko, minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, and his Belgian counterpart, Charles-Ferdinand Nothomb.

The Belgian minister arrived in Moscow on Sunday for an official visit at the invitation of the Soviet Government.

FIRST ROUND FRENCH ELECTION RESULTS REPORTED

LD142238 Moscow TASS in English 1933 GMT 14 Jun 81

[Text] Paris, 14 Jun, TASS--According to preliminary estimates, the bloc of the Socialist Party, the French Communist Party and the Movement of Left Radicals won a convincing victory as a result of the first round of the pre-term parliamentary elections held today in France. 55 percent of the poll voted for the candidates of the bloc. The election bloc of bourgeois parties consisting of the Rassemblement pour la Republique and the Union for French Democracy earned the votes of about 39.6 percent of the poll.

The future composition of the National Assembly, the lower chamber of parliament will be decided during the second round of the elections that will be held June 21 in those districts where not a single candidate could earn the absolute majority of votes today.

FRENCH ART EXHIBITION OPENS, SHEVARDNADZE ATTENDS

LD132026 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0200 GMT 13 Jun 81

[Text] An exhibition by French artists has opened in the Georgian capital. The exhibition includes the work of such well known masters as Pablo Picasso, Auguste Renoir, Henri Matisse, Eduard Degas, Claude Monet and others.

The exhibition by French artists was visited by Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Central Committee of the Georgian Communist Party.

KORNILOV VIEWS ANTIWAR CAMPAIGN IN WEST EUROPE

LD130916 Moscow TASS in English 0833 GMT 13 Jun 81

[TASS news analyst Yuriy Kornilov commentary: "What is the Source of General Rogers' Anxiety?"]

[Text] Moscow, 13 Jun, TASS--NATO's Supreme Allied Commander Europe, U.S. General Bernard Rogers is alarmed: He is anxious at the longing for neutralism growing in some Western European NATO countries. What does the NATO General see as the longing for neutralism? Speaking in an interview with the U.S. NEWS WORLD REPORT General Rogers said that demonstrations of the opponents of nuclear weapons were once again taking place in Britain, Holland and the FRG, although the NATO leadership hoped that such demonstrations had become a thing of the past. Western European leaders, he said, must convince the peoples of their countries that their frredom is in serious danger.

It is well known where vigilant NATO strategists see this "danger" come from, and General Rogers is no exception. He seems to have forgotten that the leaders of the NATO bloc, including its Secretary General Joseph Luns, have more than once said that an approximate parity, or equivalence of forces has taken shape in the world. So General Rogers goes out of his way to intimidate the man in the street with the inventions concerning an "unprecedented build-up of the Soviet military might," and "the Soviet missiles superiority," in Europe. Where are the facts and proof? General Rogers has none and simply cannot have them. But he does not really need them, for that matter. The stake is made not on facts but on the commonly known "principle" of liars: A systematic repetition of falsehoods is likely to produce at least some effect in the end.

Of course, NATO's allegations about "Moscow's agressiveness" are grossly overused statements. They could easily be disregarded, but for one thing" General Rogers not only repeats them but also makes it rather clear what the purpose of it is. The NATO general says that if any country wavers the modernization of the NATO forces can fail altogether, and launches a malicious attack on the mass movement of protest against the arms race which is gathering momentum in Europe. He demands that Western European leaders quell dissent without delay.

This is the heart of the matter. It is not the mythical "Soviet threat" which serves as a source of anxiety among the NATO strategists. They are concerned over the fact that mounting anti-militarist demonstratons sweeping Western Europe can seriously complicate the realisaton of the aggressive plans of the NATO military. General Rogers' appeals to "convince" Western European peoples that a "serious danger" allegedly looms dark over them is nothing else than an attempt to goad certain circles of Western European NATO member-countries to bring pressure to bear on and to intimidate peace champions, to start on a new round of slanderous campaign about "Moscow's agressiveness."

No matter how hard NATO strategists try to justify their own aggressive plans and actions under the cover of the myth about the "Soviet threat," they will not deceive the public. The mass movement of opposition to the deployment of new U.S. missiles in Western Europe is gathering momentum and is certain to continue to do so because the peoples of Europe, unlike General Rogers and his ilk, resolutely oppose the turning of Western Europe into a nuclear hostage of the Pentagon.

REPORTAGE ON IRANIAN EVENTS, LEADERSHIP DISPUTE

Newspapers Closed

LD121039 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Jun 81 p 5

[TASS report: "Disagreements Sharpen"]

[Text] Tehran, 8 Jun--The Islamic Revolutionary Prosecutor's Office has announced the closure of a number of newspapers until further notice. They include ENQELAB-E ESLAMI, the press organ of supporters of Bani-Sadr, the country's president. The closure of these publications was a reflection of the disagreements within the Iranian leadership, which have sharpened recently. The disagreements relate, in particular, to the issue of appointments to certain vacant leading posts in the state. After Bani-Sadr refused to ratify nominations put forward by Prime Minister Raja'i and approved by parliament, a bill to entitle the head of government to make appointments independently if the president does not recognize parliament's decisions within 5 days was submitted for consideration by the country's legislative organ.

Bovin Comments

LD132050 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1830 GMT 13 Jun 81

[Text] Relations between President Bani-Sadr and the Muslim clergy have become even more heated. The president has stated officially that a plot is being hatched against him and the state, a plot which will end in dictatorship. These accusations are basically aimed at the Islamic Republica Party whose leaders are trying to remove him. As AFP has reported, Bani-Sadr has now left his residence, fearing that an attempt will be made on his life. At the microphone is IZVESTIYA political observer Aleksandr Bovin.

Several days ago the newspaper which backed the president was closed down. Then the prime minister proposed that he himself be appointed to the vacant post of minister of foreign affairs. Parliament agreed with this, but Bani-Sadr refused to sign the decree appointing the prime minister. This aggravated the situation still further. And after this there followed a rather curious statement from Khomeyni.

Up until now Khomeyni has been trying, generally speaking, to occupy a position of what might perhaps be called an intermediary between Bani-Sadr and the ruling party. He somehow tried to deaden the contradictions between them. But he recently sharply changed course and came out against the president.

After this mass demonstrations against Bani-Sadr began in Tehran and other Iranian towns. Khomeyni released Bani-Sadr from the post of commander in chief of the army, and all observers now agree that the days of Bani-Sadr as a political figure are numbered.

If one speaks of the religious leadership in Iran, then to judge by the chaos which exists in the country both in the economy and in politics--it, generally, I have no doubt, is well acquainted with the Koran--the real problems facing Iran are evidently beyond the limits of their understanding. Bani-Sadr tried to reach a solution to these problems from pragmatic positions and by virtue of that he came into contradiction with the Islamic aims which now play the dominating role there. And here also lies one of the reasons for the crisis which has arisen.

Evidently, as I can well imagine, certain circles of the Iranian national bourgeoisie, really the pro-Western bourgeoisie, support Bani-Sadr. Recently the bazaar--which, incidentally actively supported Khomeyni during the revolution--has begun to go over, so to speak, to Bani-Sadr. In any case, portraits of the president used to hang in all the stalls. But now they have been taken down. This antagonism has apparently ended for now one must think, in favor of Khomeyni.

Mass Demonstrations

LD142104 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 14 Jun 81

[Text] The situation in Iran remains tense, especially in several parts of the capital. Yesterday they became the scene of mass demonstrations by the supporters of President Bani-Sadr. There are also reports on the arrest of the editor in chief of ENGELAB-E ESLAMI, the newspaper founded by Bani-Sadr. The paper was recently banned by the authorities. The editor in chief has been charged with publishing material containing sharp criticism of the ruling Islamic Republican Party and the Government of Iran. Today in the Majlis it is expected that there will be discussion of the conflict between the so-called liberals led by the president and the supporters of the Islamic Republican Party.

BREZHNEV CONDOLENCES TO KHOMEYNI ON EARTHQUAKE

LD141652 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1614 GMT 14 Jun 81

[Text] Moscow, 14 Jun (TASS)--In a telegram to Ayatollah Ruhollah Musavi Khomeyni, the leader of the Islamic Republic of Iran, Leonid Brezhnev has expressed deep condolences in connection with the earthquake in Kerman, which resulted in numerous casualties and caused large-scale destruction, and he conveyed his sincere sympathy to the families of those who died or who were caused suffering.

Radio Moscow Condolences

NC121300 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1100 GMT 12 Jun 81

[Text] Dear listeners: Reports were received in Moscow that a strong earthquake shook Kerman and caused the death of a large number of the residents of that area. On this occasion, Radio Moscow extends its deep condolences to the next of kin of the people who were sacrificed during this quake and to all the quake-stricken people.

BEGIN'S ATTEMPTS TO JUSTIFY AIR STRIKE 'AWKWARD'

LD142024 Moscow TASS in English 1942 GMT 14 Jun 81

[TASS commentator Yuriy Tyssovskiy: "Awkward Attempts"]

[Text] Moscow, 14 Jun, TASS--The Israeli Zionist leadership was never averse to lying, but now Prime Minister Begin passed all bounds. In the awkward attempt to justify the piratic actions of the Israeli military in Lebanon, former terrorist Begin went so far as to accuse the Soviet Union of sending "Soviet military advisers" to Lebanon, to the interArab peace-keeping forces. He also managed to see in the interArab peacekeeping forces what was never seen there by anyone--soldiers from the Libyan regular army. The lies were exposed one after another. Even Washington did not support the allegations of its Middle Eastern ally for the absurdity of these allegations was apparent.

After Israeli planes of U.S. make made a brazen bombing raid on the nuclear research center in Tammuz near Baghdad, Begin came out with particularly brazen lies. Faced with universal condemnation of this piratic action the Israeli prime minister is heaping up lies with the intention to accuse Iraq of aggressiveness. He alleged that Iraqi President Saddam Husayn stated that products of the atomic reactor in Tammuz (that is atomic bombs that, according to the assertions of Israeli propaganda, Iraqi scientists intended to create) are directed against none else than Israel.

And we even alleged that the source of this information is the issue of Baghdad newspaper ATH-THAWRAH of October 4, 1980. The staggered experts on Arab affairs in different Israeli departments looked through this and other statements of the head of the Iraqi state and discovered nothing of the sort, so the allegation of the Israeli prime minister flopped. It has become necessary to send a directive to all Israeli Embassies in which the ambassadors were ordered not to quote Begin's pronouncements while conducting the propaganda campaign abroad.

At a recent reception at the British Embassy in Tel Aviv Begin surprised a correspondent of the REUTER agency with an even "hotter" sensation. According to him, Israeli planes destroyed a secret Iraqi facility for the manufacture of atomic bombs at the 40-meter depth, situated under the reactor in Tammuz. It was, indeed, a sensation and the agency circulated it all over the world. What was the amazement of the correspondent when later Begin himself made a telephone call and apologized for being "inaccurate". It turned out that the "secret facility" was situated only at the depth of four meters. Next day the Israeli newspapers ultimately dismissed Begin's statement. Quoting the opinion of military experts, they stressed that no secret facility existed. Thus, even using the most fantastic allegations Begin did not succeed in whitewashing the piratic nature of the Israeli policy.

ISSUE OF SYRIAN MISSILES IN LEBANON DISCUSSED

TA121915 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Hebrew to Israel 1800 GMT 12 Jun 81

[Text] The Israeli public has once again become the victim of anti-Soviet slanders made by the country's leading circles. According to reports by the news agencies in Tel Aviv, the Israeli ruling leadership wishes to put the blame for the worsening relations with Syria on the so-called Soviet schemes. The official propaganda mouthpieces which argue that the stationing of the Syrian missiles in Lebanon endangers Israel's security have noted that this action was taken by Syria at the Soviet Union's advice. However, the lie will never turn into the truth, even if it is repeated over and over again.

The type of missiles Syria had stationed in Lebanon is, as is well known, the type described as defensive arms. They were brought into Lebanon--which was emphasized by Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad--in response to the Israeli air attacks on peaceful Lebanese towns and villages and its attacks on the Syrian units of the inter-Arab force in Lebanon, which has been there at the request of that country's legal government.

As for the Soviet position on the current exacerbation in the Middle East, the following can be said: The Soviet Union regards with understanding Syria's stance. It objects to the Israeli aggressive actions against Lebanon. The Soviet Union is against a possible rekindling in the region. This Soviet position is founded on the resolutions of the 26th CPSU Congress, which gave extra exmphasis to demonstrating the desire of the Soviet communists and, indeed, the entire Soviet people, to peace and friendship among the nations, including peace and friendship with the peoples in the Middle East.

It is no secret that the Soviet Union entertains a very negative attitude toward the separate ploy arranged by the United States between Eygpt and Israel, because peace in the U.S. style not only has not paved the road to the elimination of the Middle East center of war but, on the contrary, led to further exacerbation in the tension. The issue of the solution in the Middle East has been found to be pushed backwards. What, then, should be done? We, Leonid Brezhnev said, in his speech at the CPSU Congress, believe that the time has come to exert the matter from its dead point.

The time has come to make sincere, collective searches for ways for a comprehensive arrangement, on a realistic and just foundation. Under the present circumstances, this could be done within the framework of a special international convention on this, especially in light of the fact that the Soviet Union is prepared to play a role in the constructive spirit and out of positions of goodwill in such a conference. It is prepared to do so together with other pertinent parties--the Arabs, including of course the PLO, and with the Israelis. It is ready to seek such ways together with the United States. The Soviet Union is ready to cooperate with the European countries, with anyone who has been revealing a sincere desire to guarantee a just and durable peace between the Arab countries and Israel.

As for the actual problem of the Middle East arrangement, the Soviet Union--as before--is convinced that for the sake of real peace in the region it is necessary to put an end to the Israeli conquest of the Arab territories, a conquest that has been continuing since 1967. It is necessary to realize the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people for the establishment of an independent Palestinian state. It is absolutely necessary to guarantee sovereignty and security to all the regional countries, including Israel.

Is such a formula fair to the Arabs? Definitely yes!, because it maintains the return of the Israeli-conquered territories and guaranteeing the Palestinians' rights. This formula is also fair to the Israeli people because it favors security and guarantees for the immunity [hasinut] of the Israeli political borders and its sovereign and defense existence. Thus, the Soviet approach to the problem of the Middle East arrangement takes into account the interests of all the parties involved in the conflict. The Soviet Union is convinced that neither the Arab nations nor Israel are in need of the continuation of the military confrontation, and that they need durable peace and stable life. The Soviet Union is convinced that an Israeli-Arab arrangement will only then be lasting, if the legitimate rights of the Arab countries and the state of Israel are secured. However, it is obvious that the reference is to the legitimate rights, the legitimate interests. It is obvious that if the Israeli ruling circles continue to strive toward expansion and to aspire to hold the status of a supreme ruler in the Middle East, if they continue to voice all sorts of ultimatums, there will not be peace in the region, just as it has not occurred in the 33 years since the establishment of the state of Israel.

ARAB EMIRATES' PRESIDENT CITED ON AFGHAN EVENTS

LD111025 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 7 Jun 81 p 3

[TASS report: "Interview With United Arab Emirates President"]

[Text] Kuwait, 6 Jun--In an interview in the Paris-published weekly AL-MUSTAQBAL Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan al Nuhayyan, president of the United Arab Emirates, has criticized the ballyhoo raised by Western news organs over the events in Afghanistan.

The Soviet Union, he declared, sent its troops into Afghanistan at the request of that country's lawful government, and they are remaining there according to the agreement that exists. Some people call the Soviet military presence in Afghanistan an "occupation," however, if you abide by such logic, any assistance rendered to any country at the request of the government by a state allied with it must be regarded as illegal, Shaykh Zayid said.

He rejected allegations that the presence of a limited Soviet military contingent in the DRA poses any threat to the states situated in the Persian Gulf region. At the same time the president of the United Arab Emirates criticized U.S. actions to create a so-called Rapid Deployment Force in the Indian Ocean region directed, to use his words, against the independence and sovereignty of the countries of the region. Shaykh Zayid emphasized that the United Arab Emirates will not permit the creation of foreign military bases on its territory and does not intend to enter into any military pacts.

LEBANON, GENERAL MIDEAST SITUATION REVIEWED

LD111111 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 6 Jun 81 Morning Edition p 5

[L. Koryavin article: "Near East: The Firing Has Not Ceased"]

[Text] As before, the Near East remains a dangerous hotbed of tension. The flames of war can be seen on its horizon. Men's blood is being spilled. Houses are collapsing, crops are burning. The scale of the war is now, of course, less than in 1967 or 1973, but nevertheless this is a war with all the tragic consequences which stem from it. Evidence of this is provided by the bloody events taking place in Lebanon, over which the Israeli Phantoms which once bombed Suez, Port Said and Damascus now sweep. And the main point is that the "miniwar," as some people in the West term the Israeli aggression against sovereign Lebanon, is fraught with the danger of developing at any moment into a "maxiwar" and plunging the Near East region into the abyss of severe new trials.

The cause of the tension which has existed in the Near East for many years is contained in Tel Aviv's expansionist course and in the fact that the consequences of Israeli aggression have still not been eliminated. It is not so long since the so-called "peace" treaty between Israel and Egypt was concluded under U.S. auspices. It was widely publicized in the West as some kind of "new stage" in a Middle East settlement, almost as a "new era" in relations between the peoples of the Near East. What in fact happened? Time has shown that the deal concluded on the White House lawn was essentially appeasement of the aggressor. And it was no coincidence that journalists compared it to the Munich agreement, which lies on history's shelves as a most shameful document. It is well known what price mankind paid for the Munich "peace": millions of lives and thousands of destroyed cities. As the well-known British politician Leopold Amery wrote in his memoirs, Chamberlain at that time "spread the story that Munich allegedly marked a victory for reason and the tactics of compromise." Now Cairo's rulers are priding themselves on the "imaginary" peace achieved in the Near East.

Then the Hitlerites stated openly and cynically that Munich was a "victory of armed might over an enemy lacking the courage or the strength to fight." Now the same is being said by Israeli generals who state with the same cynicism that "The Arabs must recognize only one language--the language of strength."

It is scarcely worth recounting the articles or paragraphs of the Israeli-Egyptian treaty. Suffice it to point to the fact that they are all imbued primarily with Israel's interests. It won in the strategic sense, since Israel's withdrawal from the Sinai region is shifting and illusory like sand. And the most dangerous thing is that the main aspects of the Near East settlement remained unresolved.

Time has shown that the Camp David agreement, which Washington and Tel Aviv wanted to present as being like a lightning start in an automobile race, has now begun to skid on those same Sinai sands. Attempts are being made to revive the Israeli-Egyptian deal by any means, since the overwhelming majority of Arab states rejected it and Israel, I repeat, is making no concessions on the main issue of the Middle East settlement--the withdrawal of its forces from the occupied Arab territories and the satisfaction of the legitimate rights of the Arab people of Palestine.

The Camp David deal did not bring peace or calm to the Near East but, on the contrary, threatens to plunge this region into a new war. As-Sadat and Begin are conducting the latest round of talks, and it is symbolic that they are conducting it now in Sharm ash-Shaykh. It was this city which was subjected to Israeli air bombardment exactly 14 years ago--on 5 June 1967.

As on the battlefield during those days in 1967 and now at the negotiating table Israel as usual is speaking from a position of strength and dictating its conditions to Egypt, which has opted for capitulation and a separate agreement with the aggressor. This is confirmed by the fact that Egypt's president went to meet Begin on Egyptian territory occupied by the Israelis.

As-Sadat's Egypt has simply closed its eyes to the fact that Tel Aviv is continuing to occupy Arab lands, committing outrages in south Lebanon, rejecting the Palestinians' legitimate rights and occupying Jerusalem, where Islam's holy shrines are located. Begin, moreover, has reaffirmed Israel's claims to this ancient city.

The United States required the Camp David deal to activate its military penetration into the Near and Middle East regions. This has been shown by both time and facts. The United States is now paying particular attention to the Persian Gulf region among its strategic goals. In its attempts to consolidate itself in this very important world oil region, Washington is devising all kinds of "theories" to justify its aggressive course. Whole regions of the world, including the Persian Gulf and the Indian Ocean, are being declared by Washington to be U.S. "vital interest" zones.

It must be said that the authors of such "theories" are not original, a journey into history is always instructive. Let us recall that at the dawn of our century Winston Churchill, speaking about the Persian Gulf, stressed the "colossal imperial interests in it" since, as a major oil source, it was close to a "sea artery of vital importance to Britain"--the route to the Indian Ocean. And is Washington not reasoning in similar language now, fostering dangerous plans of establishing the same imperial diktat over the Near and Middle East peoples with the aid of the notorious Rapid Deployment Force."

The United States is now trying to justify the aggressiveness of its actions in the Persian Gulf region by reference to the so-called "oil factor." By dint of the fact over 46 percent of all the capitalist world's proven stocks of "black gold" are located in the Persian Gulf region and that the West gets 60 percent of all its imported oil from here, the United States and other imperialist powers are striving to establish their "patronage" over this region and are simply threatening to seize the oil sources of the developing countries' peoples and deprive them of their national property.

And once again Washington is not being original in these claims. History has a stern reminder of this. A curious document appeared during the Nuremberg trials--the "Protocol Record of the Fuehrer's Conference With Wehrmacht Commanders in Chief, 23 November 1939." In it was stressed the "need to solve the problem of the struggle for oil, rubber and minerals and ensure Germany's necessary room for this." "No humble modesty will help here," the Reich's ringleaders stated. "The solution can only be achieved by the sword."

As we can see, the winner's "laurels" give no peace to some people, and some people have not drawn the conclusions from the lessons of history. The United States has now raised its own sword over the Near and Middle East regions, by sending an armada of warships there and creating a whole network of military bases around it.

According to the Pentagon generals' schemes, the U.S. fleets in the Mediterranean, the Persian Gulf and the Indian Ocean are expected somehow to "pincer" the oil regions. U.S. warplanes are already on constant patrol over them.

All this creates a threat not only to the cause of peace in the Persian Gulf and Indian Ocean regions but also on a broad global scale. Washington has recently praised the "theory" of struggle against so-called "international terrorism."

By this term the United States means the national liberation movements in the world which oppose imperialist diktat. It runs like this: Anyone who protests against the fact that U.S. ships and aircraft with nuclear and other weaponry on board are encroaching on regions arbitrarily declared by Washington to be zones of the notorious "vital interests" are now declared "terrorists," while U.S. global terrorism, which literally marches now along the world's lines of latitude and longitude where U.S. Armed Forces are concentrated, tries to whitewash its actions and pass them off as "peacemaking."

What is happening now on suffering Lebanese soil, which is running with blood and is being torn apart by the Israeli military, are direct acts of vandalism. And the Israeli pilots firing missiles at Palestinian camps and Lebanese cities and villages are flying U.S. Phantoms. Who but the United States is participating in creating the Israeli military-industrial complex and granting Tel Aviv major subsidies for international piracy?

Moreover, recent facts attest that the United States is actively interfering in the Lebanese events. During the very first days of the crisis U.S. warships were located off Lebanon's shores. The Israeli Jerusalem POST reported that a detachment of U.S. "volunteers" is preparing for shipment to Lebanon to participate in combat operations on the side of rightist Christian formations. As for the visit of the U.S. President's special envoy P. Habib, who plied between Beirut, Damascus and Tel Aviv, the Moroccan newspaper AL-BAYANNE characterized it thus: "Reagan's special envoy did his utmost to support the Israeli aggressors, harm the cause of the Palestinian revolution and divide Lebanon."

At present Israel is continuing to concentrate its forces along the Lebanese and Syrian borders. It is fostering plans to launch a new strike against both the Palestinian resistance movement and the Lebanese national-patriotic forces and against the Syrian units which are in Lebanon according to the 1976 decision of the Arab countries' leaders and with the Lebanese government's consent fulfilling the functions of peacekeeping forces in this long-suffering country.

The Syrian Arab Republic resolutely opposes the intrigues of the Israeli aggressors and their transatlantic patrons. Damascus, having rejected the so-called Camp David agreements on the Near East, has become the main bulwark of the Arab forces struggling against the intrigues of imperialism and Zionism and opposing the separate Israeli-Egyptian agreement. Syria has won profound prestige among the Arab states and in the entire international arena by its resolute support for the just struggle of the Arab people of Palestine and by its determination to fight for the liberation of all the territories occupied by Israel in 1967 including its own Golan Heights, which Tel Aviv boots continue to trample.

The just demands of the Arab peoples waging the struggle to eliminate the consequences of Israeli aggression are meeting growing support throughout the world. The Soviet Union's stance toward the Near East events is clear and principled. The USSR was and remains the Arab peoples' sincere friend and a consistent supporter of an all-embracing settlement of the complex Near East crisis. At the celebrations in Tbilisi Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev stressed: "The Soviet Union has advanced a proposal which gives a good opportunity for working collectively with the aim of stabilizing the Near East situation. The question is one of convening an international conference on this issue. Our proposal on this score has met a broad, positive response among the Arab countries and among many other states."

The peoples' will is inflexible. The peoples demand the cessation of Israel's aggressive policy and the cessation of the U.S. military penetration into the Near and Middle East. They want a just and lasting peace to be established under their sky.

REPORTAGE ON CLARK MISSION TO SOUTHERN AFRICA

Kulik on Pretoria Talks

LD141124 Moscow in English to Africa 1700 GMT 13 Jun 81

[Text] In Pretoria, the United States delegation led by Deputy Secretary of State William Clark has held talks with South African leaders. Sergey Kulik of the Soviet TASS news agency has this to say about the talks.

In comments on William Clark's visit, many observers come to the conclusion that the White House emissaries visited the racist country in order to finalize details of a secret political and military agreement between Washington and Pretoria. This agreement had been discussed in general in the course of the recent trip to the United States by Pretoria's foreign minister, Roelof Botha. The major purpose of the agreement is the struggle against Africa's progressive governments and national liberation movements, to undermine the socialist countries' influence there and to alter the balance of strength in the region in favor of imperialist and reactionary forces.

For this purpose, U.S. diplomacy is now making vigorous attempts to end the international isolation of the apartheid regime and to turn Pretoria into a full-fledged partner of its neocolonialist policy in Africa.

The U.S. media make no secret of the fact that the major obstacle in these efforts is the Namibian problem, the problem the Pretoria regime stubbornly refuses to resolve. This is why questions relating to the implementation of the U.S. plan for Namibia were the focus of talks between William Clark and the racist ringleaders. The United States not only rejects the U.N. plan for granting independence to Namibia but also tries to link the solution of this problem with racist demands. Washington's plan is aimed at nullifying the achievements gained by South-West African People's Organization, which is recognized by the United Nations and by the Organization of African Unity as the only lawful representative of the Namibian people. It is also aimed at gaining broad recognition for the terrorist National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] (?bands). Diplomacy's awkward attempts to link Namibian settlement with the inclusion of UNITA ringleaders in Angola's Government and with that government's refusal of Soviet and Cuban aid represent gross interference in the affairs of a foreign country.

All this shows that the Reagan administration's policy towards Africa is an integral part of its generally aggressive efforts aimed at elevating world tension and increasing the danger of war.

Windhoek Talks Attacked

LD141500 Moscow TASS in English 1303 GMT 14 Jun 81

[Excerpt] Luanda, 14 Jun, TASS--According to reports from Namibia, the U.S. delegation led by U.S. Deputy Secretary of State William Clark has held talks in Windhoek with representatives of the so-called "internal parties"--the puppet groupings installed to power by South African racists. The first visit to the Pretoria-occupied country by a high-ranking U.S. mission actually means the official recognition of the puppet regime which ensures the interests of South Africa and the West in mineral-rich Namibia. According to Washington politicians, the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance--a party of puppets led by white millionaire Mudge--should become an equal partner at the talks within the framework of the Namibian settlement. The racists and their patrons believe that this will make it possible to exclude from the settlement process the South-West African People's Organisation (SWAPO) which has been recognized by the United Nations as the sole legitimate representative of the Namibian people.

As is known, the international community has expelled the puppets of Pretoria and Western powers when they tried to speak on behalf of the Namibian people at the United Nations.

It is no accident that Mudge, the head of the puppets, launched strong attacks on the U.N. plan for Namibian independence and expressed the hope that the United States will assume the responsibility in that issue and will help him "fight communism".

Salisbury Visit 'Failure'

LD142122 Moscow TASS in English 1846 GMT 14 Jun 81

[Text] Salisbury, 14 Jun, TASS--The visit to Zimbabwe by a U.S. delegation led by Deputy Secretary of State William Clark has been a failure. The visitors from Washington tried to compel the Zimbabwe Government to support the plan of the United States and the Republic of South Africa that are trying to prevent the United Nations from participating in the process of Namibia's decolonisation.

It is said in a governmental statement that Prime Minister Robert Mugabe pointed to William Clark that it is only the United Nations that is authorised to decide the problems connected with the granting of independence to Namibia. Zimbabwe is convinced as before that the resolutions of the United Nations Security Council constitute the foundation for the solution of the Namibian problem, the prime minister stressed.

Washington, 14 Jun, TASS--Commenting on the results of William Clark's visit to Pretoria, Windhoek and Salisbury, local observers expressed the opinion that the first visit of high-placed U.S. representatives to Namibia occupied by the South African racists actually means the recognition of the regime of the racists placeman who protects the interests of Pretoria and the West in Namibia which is rich in natural resources. The visit also indicates that Washington in a collusion with the racist South African regime is trying to decide the Namibian problem in a neocolonialist way.

New York, 14 Jun, TASS--While the entire international community stigmatises the apartheid regime the Reagan administration is openly courting the racists, said president of the African National Congress of South Africa Oliver Tambo. Relying on Washington's support Pretoria regime is intensifying the policy of reprisals, he stressed.

DEMICHEV RECEIVES MOZAMBIQUE CULTURE DELEGATION

LD120939 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Jun 81 p 4

[TASS report: "Cooperation Questions Discussed"]

[Text] On 8 June P.N. Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR culture minister, received a delegation of the People's Republic of Mozambique led by Graca Machel, member of the Mozambique Liberation Front Party Central Committee and Mozambique minister of education and culture. During the conversation, which was held in a cordial and comradely atmosphere, they discussed questions of expanding Soviet-Mozambique cooperation in the sphere of culture and art aimed at further deepening the relations of friendship between the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of Mozambique.

Hipolito Patricio, Mozambique ambassador to the USSR, took part in the conversation.

TIKHONOV HOLDS TALKS WITH ARGENTINE TRADE MINISTER

LD121551 Moscow TASS in English 1310 GMT 12 Jun 81

[Text] Moscow, 12 Jun, TASS--The Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Nikolay Tikhonov today received in the Kremlin the Minister of Trade and Marine Interest of Argentina Carlos Garcia Martinez, who has come to Moscow to take part in the fifth meeting of the mixed Soviet-Argentine Commission on Trade, Economic, Scientific and Technological Cooperation.

During the conversation note was made with satisfaction of the positive results of cooperation between the two countries reached in recent years, especially in the field of mutual trade, and views were exchanged on questions of developing Soviet-Argentine contacts, ties and cooperation in various fields, in particular the possibilities of developing Soviet-Argentine trade on a long-term basis.

Nikolay Tikhonov stated the Soviet Union's readiness in the spirit of statements made by the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Leonid Brezhnev at the 26th Congress of the CPSU to take practical steps for the further development of mutually advantageous Soviet-Argentine relations and economic cooperation.

Carlos Garcia Martinez noted that the Government of Argentina highly evaluates the Soviet Union's constructive approach to questions of international cooperation and on its part intends to facilitate the utmost development of trade and economic relations with the USSR.

Taking part in the conversation that passed in a friendly atmosphere were the USSR Minister of Foreign Trade Nikolay Patolichev and the USSR trade representative in Argentina V. Drozdov, the Ambassador of Argentina in the USSR Leopoldo Bravo, Deputy Minister of Trade and Marine Interest A. Esposito and Secretary of the Ministry of Agriculture of Argentina V. Santirso.

ISER LEADS PCC DELEGATION'S VISIT, MEETS PELSHE

FL111843 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1806 GMT 11 Jun 81

[Text] A Communist Party of Cuba [PCC] delegation led by Central Committee member Omar Iser Mojena has visited the Soviet Union in correspondence with the interparty relations between the CPSU and the PCC. On arrival in Moscow, the delegation met with Arvid Pelshe, member of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of its Party Control Committee. The meeting took place in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

The delegation led by Iser Mojena, who is also vice chairman of the PCC national Party Control and Revision Committee, was briefed on the CPSU's revision experiences and work.

During their stay in the USSR, the Cuban officials visited the Georgian SSR, where they learned of the party's work at the republic, city and district levels.

VISIT OF CUBAN PARTY OFFICIALS TO USSR REPORTED

FL112236 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2130 GMT 11 Jun 81

[Text] Moscow--Jorge Risquet Valdes, member of the Communist Party of Cuba [PCC] Politburo and Central Committee Secretariat, ended a visit to the Soviet Union today. The Cuban leader visited the RFSFR, Latvia and the Ukraine and toured the port of Kaliningrad, from which Soviet products are shipped to Cuba. Risquet expressed interest in the port installations and chatted with workers and administrators who explained their activities.

Santos Godoy Hernandez, alternate member of the PCC Central Committee and second secretary of the PCC Provincial Committee in Santiago de Cuba, accompanied Risquet on his trip.

CPSU RESOLUTION ON BUILDING, DESIGN PLANNING

LD121137 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 6 Jun 81 p 2

[TASS report: "Design Must Be Up to the Standard of Present Requirements"]

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers have adopted a resolution "On Measures for the Further Improvement of Design Estimate Work."

Pointing in the resolution to the substantial shortcomings in this work, the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers have instructed the union republic communist party central committees, kraykoms, obkoms and gorkoms, USSR ministries and departments, republic councils of ministers and local soviet ispolkoms to take steps to improve the work of design and survey organizations and to develop creative initiative and improve the standard of professional knowledge of their workers with a view to ensuring the creation of designs for enterprises, buildings and installations which meet the modern requirements of scientific-technical and social progress and conditions for transferring the economy to an intensive path of development in accordance with the 26th CPSU Congress decisions.

The USSR ministries and departments, union republic councils of ministers, and design and survey organizations, in designing enterprises, buildings and installations must ensure:

The incorporation into designs of the achievements of science and technology and leading domestic and foreign experience so that, by the time they are commissioned, constructed or modernized enterprises are technically advanced and produce high-quality output in accordance with scientifically substantiated standards for expenditure of labor, raw materials and supplies, and fuel and energy resources;

High capital investments efficiency through the priority buildup of capacities through retooling and modernizing existing enterprises, introducing highly productive equipment, devices and units with large unit capacity, enhancing the degree of factory finish on equipment, construction structures and articles supplied to construction sites, using the most economical transportation schemes for shipping raw material, fuel and other materials and subassemblies and delivering finished output, using industrial methods of construction and effective forms of organizing construction, also taking into account other progressive factors for enhancing production efficiency;

A high standard in urban design and architectural solutions;

Rational use of land, conservation of the environment, and seismic stability, blast-resistance and fire-proofing of projects.

In 1981 the USSR Gosstroy, USSR Gosplan, USSR ministries and departments and union republic councils of ministers must ensure the elaboration and approval of a comprehensive program for automating design work and raising the level of automation of this work in the 11th 5-Year Plan to 15-20 percent of the total volume of work.

It is laid down that the most important avenues in design should be the standardization of design solutions on the basis of the standardization of size and layout (obemno-planirovochnyye), structural and manufacturing solutions, units, structures and articles and the extensive use of standard designs.

The USSR Gosplan is instructed to elaborate for the USSR ministries and departments and union republic councils of ministers, on the basis of their proposals, and to approve 5-year (with targets broken down into individual years) and annual plans for design and survey work and the development of the network and material-technical base of design and survey organizations.

The USSR ministries and departments and the union republic councils of ministers must elaborate schemes for the development and deployment of sectors of the national economy and sectors of industry and also schemes for the development and deployment of production forces for economic regions and union republics for at least 15 years ahead (broken down into 5-year plans). Every 5 years they must make the necessary improvements to these schemes and compile them for the new 5-year period. These schemes will be used for preparing the lists of new construction projects approved within the 5-year capital construction plans, lists of existing enterprises and installations scheduled for modernization and expansion, and lists of designs which are being developed and which are approved as part of the 5-year plans of design and survey work.

The resolution provides a procedure for setting limits and approving itemized lists for design and survey work, elaborating designs and determining the estimated cost of enterprises, buildings and installations, coordinating and carrying out expert examinations of and approving designs, and financing design work.

A number of measures are outlined for fulfilling the targets envisaged by the resolution including targets for material and technical backup and economic incentives for the work of design and survey organizations and for improving the system for informing them of the achievements of our own and overseas science and technology.

GROMYKO ADDRESSES REPUBLIC FOREIGN MINISTERS

D121154 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1700 GMT 11 Jun 81

[Text] A conference of the foreign affairs ministers of the union republics was held 10-11 June. It was devoted to tasks emanating from the report by Comrade Brezhnev at the 26th CPSU Congress and the decisions of the congress connected with the question of the foreign policy of the Soviet Union.

Gromyko, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and USSR foreign affairs minister, spoke at the conference.

AUCCTU HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE ON TU RIGHTS

LD141314 Moscow World Service in English 1100 GMT 13 Jun 81

[Text] The Soviet Central Trade Union Council has held a press conference for Soviet and foreign newsmen. The subject was the rights of Soviet trade unions and the participation of the working people in running production. Here are the details:

The Soviet working people have formed 30 large industrial unions with a membership of 130 million people. That means all factory and office workers, the majority of the farmers, intellectuals, college and vocational school students. Since membership is voluntary, such involvement denotes the high prestige of the organization.

Speaking at the press conference, a secretary of the Central Trade Union Council, Lyudmila Zemlyannikova, stressed that in Soviet society the rights of the trade unions are much greater than in any capitalist country. Besides their function of protecting the interests of their members, the trade unions have a whole number of other important rights. For example, the Soviet Constitution endows the trade unions with the right of participating in government and public affairs, in solving political, administrative, social and cultural issues. The trade unions have legislative powers. The fundamentals of the labor legislation of the USSR and of the constituent republics say that the trade unions act in accordance with the rules and are not subject to registration in state bodies.

In accordance with Soviet labor legislation, no factory or office worker can be dismissed without the consent of the trade unions. Neither can production quotas or rates be changed.

The trade unions look after the distribution of profits and bonuses. They can raise the question of dismissing any manager if he breaks labor legislation.

Soviet workers, farmers and employers are vitally interested in the country's economic progress. A secretary of the Trade Union Council, Lyudmila Zemlyannikova, stressed at the press conference that under socialism economic progress directly leads to further improvement of the people's material and cultural standards because funds for implementing social programs come from the incomes of the Soviet economy. That is why the Soviet trade unions not only participate in drafting social and economic plans of the country's development but they look after their implementation. During the current 5-year period the people's real incomes are to increase by another 16 to 18 percent on the basis of effective economic development.

GORBACHEV, LEADERS MARK RECLAMATION WORKERS DAY

LD121459 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Jun 81 p 2

[Text] TASS--Our country has no equal in terms of the scale and pace of reclamation work. Over the 15 years that have elapsed since the CPSU Central Committee May (1966) Plenum, whose decisions marked the start of a new stage in the sector's development, the area of reclaimed land has doubled and now exceeds 30 million hectares. Occupying 10 percent of arable land and plantations on farms, it produces 34 percent of plant products.

These and other facts were cited in the report of N.F. Vasilyev, USSR minister of land reclamation and water resources, at a ceremonial meeting devoted to reclamation worker's day held in Moscow on 5 June.

In the presidium were M.S. Gorbachev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; N.K. Baybakov and Z.N. Nuriyev, deputy chairmen of the USSR Council of Ministers; USSR ministers, executives of the CPSU Central Committee, ministries and departments and foremost production workers.

The meeting participants assured the party and the government that reclamation workers will make every effort to successfully fulfill the plans and pledges adopted for the current 5-year plan.

COVERUPS OF POOR LABOR DISCIPLINE, DRUNKENNESS HIT

LD150851 Vilnyus SOVETSKAYA LITVA in Russian 27 May 81 p 2

[Article by L. Baranauskene, assistant prosecutor in Oktyabrskiy Rayon, Vilnyus, under the rubric "The Collective and the Individual": "Paid Absenteeism"]

[Excerpts] The materials of the 26th CPSU Congress, like a number of other party documents in recent years, stress the need to eradicate negative phenomena such as drunkenness and hooliganism. The struggle against these vices is only effective when educational measures are skillfully combined with measures to suppress them and impose administrative punishment.

Materials from the prosecutor's office's supervision of the execution of legislation in force in this sphere indicate that at most enterprises in Vilnyus joint efforts by the administration and public organizations in combatting absenteeism, drunkenness and other violations of discipline are yielding the desired fruits. But there are still, unfortunately, many examples of a different kind.

Take the Vilnyus experimental wood processing combine and drill plant. Here we come across cases where foremen and shop chiefs, unwilling to wash their dirty linen in public, covered up for the drunkards and did not record their absenteeism. Lathe operators Mordas and Augustinas in the drill plant's No 5 shop openly got drunk during the lunch break. But the violators of discipline were not barred from work. Why not?

It appears that in the opinion of senior foreman Shvaronas they "were still in a fit state of health to work." It is hardly surprising that 2 weeks later those two were again found drunk when the workday was in full swing.

Yukhno, Gagilas, Lyagota, Blazhevich, Galinskiy and certain other workers at the wood processing combine went absent because of drunkenness. Nonetheless these "rest days" were credited to them as workdays and payment was made accordingly. In full view of everyone these members of the collective violated labor and social discipline in the most flagrant way, but the production commanders did not take their misdeeds seriously, thereby being indulgent toward slackers and drunkards. Naturally, in this situation it is hard to create an appropriate healthy moral and psychological mood in the collective, an atmosphere of exactingness and trust.

If thoughtful, consistent and--most important--principled work to strengthen labor discipline and step up the responsibility of each person to all and of all to each person is not established in the collective, there is inevitably a growth in the weeds of slackness, lack of organization, thriftlessness and poor mutual support. At the combine mentioned for 18 months no records have been kept of persons committing infringments or of measures to influence those who violate discipline. During that time administrative organs have sent the enterprise 84 reports on violations of public order by workers at the combine. Only 49 of them were, as they say, acted on and discussed in collectives. At the drill plant throughout the current year there have been only 4 sessions of the comrades' courts at which the conduct of undisciplined workers has been discussed, although there have been grounds for such discussion dozens of times.

After the check by the prosecutor's office organs, certain officials who had tolerated omissions in work with cadres were punished both at the combine and at the drill plant. But of course, this is not enough. It is necessary to better coordinate the actions of the administration, public organizations and commissions to combat drunkenness. It is necessary, finally, to create an authoritative council for the prevention of infringements at the combine.

It is time to carry out the offensive against drunkenness and lack of discipline on a broader front, in order to prevent the emergence of situations where people absent because of drunkenness go practically unpunished. At any rate, at these enterprises such people are not yet being hit noticeably in the pocket for this.

LENINGRAD IDEOLOGICAL SEMINAR CONTINUES 4 JUN

LD120837 Leningrad LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 5 Jun 81 p 1

[Text] LENTASS--The zonal seminar-conference of ideological workers is continuing work in Leningrad. Yesterday the following reports were delivered: "On the Further Enhancement of the Role and Responsibility of Gorkoms and Raykoms and Primary Party Organizations in Light of the 26th CPSU Congress Decisions" by N. Ya. Suslov, secretary of the Leningradskiy Obkom, and "On the Further Improvement of the Military-Patriotic and Physical Education of Working People" by Col Gen I.P. Repin, member of the military council and chief of the Order of Lenin Leningrad Military District Political Directorate. The audience was addressed by A.B. Chakovskiy, chief editor of LITERATURNAYA GAZETA. CPSU Central Committee lecturers G.V. Sapov and Yu. L. Molchanov read the lectures "The 26th CPSU Congress on the Party's Economic Policy in the Industrial and Construction Spheres" and on the international situation.

The seminar participants met with Leningrad composers at the K.S. Stanislavskiy Palace of Arts Workers.

Participating in the seminar-conference is Ye. M. Tyazhelnikov, chief of the CPSU Central Committee Propaganda Department.

REPORT ON ESTONIAN IDEOLOGICAL CONFERENCE WORK

LD120955 Tallinn SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian 6 Jun 81 p 1

[Text] ETA--On 5 June the conference seminar of the republic's ideological aktiv continued work. Speeches were heard from the following: E. Saya, A. (?Soydl) and O.-K. Uttl, chiefs of Estonian CP Central Committee departments; E.-A. Sillarya, first deputy chief of an Estonian CP Central Committee department; and V. Markelovaya, deputy chief of an Estonian CP Central Committee department.

There was work in sections; a meeting with leaders of the mass media and propaganda and leading journalists in the republic; a visit to labor collectives of the city of Tallinn and Kharyuskiy Rayon; and conversations with the leaders and party aktivs of these collectives.

ESTONIAN KOMSOMOL MEETS 1 JUN, HITS FORMALISM

LD121603 Tallinn SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian 2 Jun 81 p 1

[Text] ETA--The 12th Estonian Komosomol Central Committee Plenum was held 1 June.

Ya. Tanvel, first secretary of the Tallinn Komsomol Gorkom, delivered a report entitled "On the Work of the Tallinn City Komsomol Organization in Light of the 26th CPSU Congress Decisions." The rapporteur and T. Klaats, first secretary of Tallinn's Kalininskiy Komsomol Raykom, A.-K. Vester, a pupil of Tallinn's 4th secondary school, A. Avarand, a painter in the Tallinnstroy trust and commander of a teaching detachment, who spoke in the debate, and other speakers noted that great work has now begun among the city's Komsomol organizations on fulfilling the 26th CPSU Congress' historic decisions. Thousands of young workers and dozens of Komsomol-youth collectives are competing to fulfill the plans of the first year of the 11th 5-Year Plan by the 64th anniversary of Great October.

The party congress decisions and the instructions in Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's report set Komsomol members the tasks of stepping up educational work with young people. There is much to be done here: To foster in young men and women a love of work, lofty moral qualities and a desire to increase their knowledge and achieve high work indicators.

In this context, the plenum pointed out that formalism in the ideological and moral tempering of Komsomol members and young people has still not been eradicated. A creative, responsible attitude toward holding Lenin examinations, well-organized political studies and military and patriotic education are of paramount significance. Students' international education should be stepped up. The labor education of young people and patronage by city Komsomol organizations of schools and vocational and technical colleges are an important sector of work. About 2,000 senior pupils receive a labor tempering in detachments of the Estonian senior pupils' brigade; teaching detachments, in which about 1,000 young experts, workers and students work,have been set up in all the city's schools and vocational and technical colleges.

The plenum stressed the need to increase Komsomol primary organizations' militancy and improve the style and methods of leadership on the part of Komsomol committees.

D. Visnapuu, candidate member of the Estonian CP Central Committee Bureau and first secretary of the Estonian Komsomol Central Committee, delivered a speech at the plenum.

An appropriate resolution was adopted. It expressed the confidence that the city's Komsomol organizations and all its Komsomol members and young people would make their contribution to the successful implementation of the party's designs.

A report on the work of the Bureau and the Secretariat between plenums was heard.

The plenum relieved Estonian Komsomol Central Committee Secretary T. Tromp of his post in connection with a transfer to other work. Ya. Saarniyt was elected Estonian Komsomol Central Committee secretary. Participating in the plenum's work were N. Yuganson, member of the Estonian CP Central Committee Bureau and first secretary of the Tallinn Gorkom, and A. Shevelov, deputy chief of the Komsomol Central Committee Young Students' Section.

REPORT ON TADZHIK CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM

LD1500909 Dushanbe KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTANA in Russian 31 May 81 p 1

[Unattributed "Information Report on Tadzhik CP Central Committee Plenum"]

[Text] The second Tadzhik CP Central Committee Plenum was held in Dushanbe 30 May. Taking part in its work were gorkom and raykom first secretaries, gorispolkom and rayispolkom chairmen, leaders of the republic's ministries, departments and organizations who are not members of the Tadzhik CP Central Committee, executives of the apparatuses of the Central Committee, the Tadzhik SSR Council of Ministers, the Tadzhik trade union council, and the Tadzhik Komsomol Central Committee, and press workers.

The plenum examined the following questions:

1. The Dushanbe party organization's organizational and political work to ensure the fulfillment of socialist pledges adopted for 1981 in light of the requirements of the 26th CPSU Congress.

2. The plan for the Tadzhik CP Central Committee's organizational and political measures to implement the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the 19th Tadzhik CP Congress.

Yu. A. Shakarimov, first secretary of the Dushanbe Gorkom, delivered a report "On the Dushanbe Party Organization's Organizational and Political Work to Ensure the Fulfillment of the Socialist Pledges Adopted for 1981 in Light of the Requirements of the 26th CPSU Congress."

The following spoke in the debates on this question: A. Babayev, first secretary of the Gorno-Badakhshanskiy Obkom, N.A. Kartashov, second secretary of the Kurgan-Tyubinskiy Obkom; A.N. Malinov, first secretary of the Nurek Gorkom; B.R. Akhmadaliyev, chairman of the Leninabadskiy Oblispolkom; T.N. Vereshchagina, weaver at the Dushanbe cotton production association and a delegate to the 26th CPSU Congress; M.D. Sharilov, Tadzhik SSR minister of construction; O. Nazarov, rice growers team leader at the K. Marx Kolkhoz, Pendzhikentskiy Rayon; K.V. Sarychev, second secretary of the Kulyabskiy Obkom; K.G. Khasanov, chairman of the State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education; M. Abdurakhmanova, general director of the Dushanbe imeni 50-Letiya SSR sewn goods production association; A. Khodzhiyev, cotton growers team leader at the Kommunizm Kolhoz, Kabodiyenskiy Rayon; and A. Kasimov, chief of the Main Administration for Irrigation and Sovkhoz Construction.

D.R. Rasulov, first secretary of the Tadzhik CP Central Committee, delivered a long speech at the plenum.

The plenum adopted a corresponding resolution on the question under discussion. The plenum approved the plan for the Tadzhik CP Central Committee's organizational and political measures in implementing the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the 19th Tadzhik CP Congress. The plenum appointed S.K. Nasretdinov chief of the Tadzhik CP Central Committee Foreign Relations Department.

With that the plenum ended its work.

A.P. Romanovskiy, agent of the CPSU Central Committee, took part in the work of the plenum.

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS 10-12 JUN

LD130340 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 10-12 June. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

10 June

All Kazakh oblasts have completed sowing of spring crops. The plans for the spring sowing campaign have been overfulfilled. Some 1 million hectares more than planned have been sown to wheat and barley in the republic. The tasks for sowing cotton, rice, millet, buckwheat and sugar beets have been overfulfilled. Harvesting has started in the Fergana Valley. Five oblasts in Uzbekistan are already reaping winter grain crops. A good harvest has been grown everywhere. On irrigated plots, thresh yields are 50 and more quintals per hectare. (0400 GMT)

Wheat in the southern Ukraine has grown ears. Planes are carrying out top dressing. This year the farmers have pledged to produce 2.4 million tons of strong and hard wheat, nearly twice the annual average in the last 5-year plan period. (0730 GMT)

Caucasus: Winter barley and wheat is ripening in the Kuban. They occupy almost 2 million hectares. Farms are completing preparations to harvest the cereal and leguminous crops in 709 days. They plan to sell the state 4.36 million tons of grain. (1000 GMT)

The harvesting of barley has begun in Azerbaijan. This year the crop is a good one and it is planned to harvest more than 1 million tons of grain in the first year of the 5-year plan. However, the weather has been bad, with a lot of rain. Only a few days ago hail fell in one hilly region; it flattened the crops in some areas and the grain-growers are now taking all measures to prevent the loss of the harvest. (1500 GMT)

Mass haycutting has begun in Bryanskaya Oblast. Alfalfa and perennial grasses are being cut in Checheno-Ingushskaya ASSR. Chuvashkaya ASSR is preparing fodder. (1800 GMT)

11 June

According to the deputy minister of agriculture in Uzbekistan, Nikolay Ivanovich (Gusakov), fodder harvesting is underway. Most farms are completing their second cutting of alfalfa. About 3 million tons of coarse fodder have been laid in, including almost 2 million tons of haylage. Cutting of natural grasses has been completed on an area of almost 100,000 hectares. Much more hay and natural grasses will be laid in than in previous years. However, haymaking is moving slowly in collective and state farms in the Karakalpakskaya ASSR and Khorezmskaya Oblast. Computer installations are being used poorly. In a number of farms specialized brigades have still not been set up. In some places the technology of laying in fodder, especially haylage and hay, is being violated. All these shortcomings are eradicable. Measures are being taken to improve the work of computer installations and the quality of fodder laid in. (0100 GMT)

Potato planting has been completed a week earlier than usual in Yakutiya. Some 135,000 tons are to be sold to the state. (0200 GMT)

A second planting of potatoes has begun in Uzbekistan. Some 25,000 hectares are allocated to this crop in the republic, 1 and 1/2 times as much as last year. Fodder preparations have begun in the Kaluzhskaya area of the Non-Chernozem Zone. In order to preserve the nutrition value of the green harvest, the farmers have decided to prepare 300,000 tons of grass in granules and briquettes, one-third more than last year. The farms of the oblast and more than 100 workshops and units are now working at full strength to produce vitamin meal and green granules. (1100 GMT)

The laying in of fodder has begun in the Ukraine, Tadzhikistan, Chuvashskaya ASSR and Kuybyshevskaya Oblast. In the entire country, 2.5 million tons of hay have been cut. (1300 GMT)

The northern frontier of hay mowing now passes through the center of the European part of the country. Individual farms in the Moscow area have begun cutting grasses. In the next few days it will begin throughout the oblast. In the Non-Chernozem Zone, as we have been told by Eduard Viktorovich Bessarabov, deputy head of the Main Administration of Fodders, Meadows and Pastures of the USSR Minstry of Agriculture, grasses are forming leaves slowly; they are short of moisture. But in the Central Asian republics, a good harvest of fodder is being gathered. There are good conditions for the growth of grasses in Siberia and in the Far East. In the country as a whole, hay sowing has been carried out on 6.5 million hectares, which is somewhat more than last year. (1500 GMT)

Grain is being harvested in Uzbekistan. In (?Syrdarinskaya) Oblast, yields of 60 quitals per hectare are being obtained. The harvest is being carried out in complex circumstances. In the first 10 days of June, the greater part of the republic was hit by squalls and hurricane force and strong winds. There were also downpours of rain and hail, as a result of which grain was flattened. (1800 GMT)

12 June

Reaping has begun on the first farms in Checheno-Ingushkaya ASSR. The machine operators have just begin to harvest. The republic has set the task of harvesting an average of not less than 25 quitals of grain per hectare. Laying in the fodder is in progress in all union republics. Grasses have been cut on 6.5 million hectares. This is more than had been cut by 10 June last year. Haymaking time has arrived in the Moscow region. By the end of this week, the harvesting of grasses will be being carried out by all farms in the oblast. (0100 GMT)

Winter barley harvesting started in Dagestanskaya ASSR today. Winter cereal crops are to be harvested from an area of 200,000 hectares in Dagestanskaya. (0600 GMT)

Farms in Belorussia have completed the interrow cultivation of the corn plantations which cover more than 200,000 hectares. (2005 GMT)

CHERNENKO, GORBACHEV ATTEND AGRICULTURAL MEETING

LD122202 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2000 GMT 12 Jun 81

[Text] At the CPSU Central Committee a conference has been held of secretaries of the central committees of the communist parties of the union republics, of the rayon and oblast party committees who are in charge of matters relating to agriculture, of ministers and other senior officials of the central ministries and departments connected with the development of this industry and its material and technical supplies. Under examination were questions of the practical work of party, administrative and economic organs on the implementation of the decisions of the 26th party congress and the instructions of Comrade Brezhnev on the improvement of the production of fodder in the country.

A report at the conference was delivered by Gorbachev, Politburo member and CPSU Central Committee secretary. Taking part in the work of the conference was Chernenko, Politburo member and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

CULTIVATION OF COTTON STEADILY INCREASING

GF140826 Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 13 Jun 81

[Text] The cottongrowers of the Central Asian Soviet republics, which are regarded as the most northern cottongrowing countries in the world, are greatly benefiting from the instructions they have received from Uzbek, Turkmen and Takzhik scientists on the cultivation of cotton. [Passage indistinct] According to the scientist, the (?fertilizers) plant has greatly contributed to the promotion of the cultivation of cotton. The state is providing sufficient (?fertilizers) to [word indistinct] farms. Because of favorable weather conditions, the cultivation of cotton is steadily increasing in the Soviet Union. [Words indistinct] the extension of irrigation networks during the last three 5-year plans, the cotton yield has doubled in the Soviet republics.